



THE UNION PACIFIC  
COAL COMPANY

# EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

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OCTOBER, 1937

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# EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 14

OCTOBER, 1937

NUMBER 10

## Colonial Virginia

Jamestown, Williamsburg and Yorktown—Where a Nation Had Its Beginning, Established a Colonial Government and Won its Independence

WITH an idle day to spare in the city of Washington, then sweltering in a late August sun, we, with a friend, decided to spend a day in Colonial Virginia where the nation had its birth and where it eventually won its independence.

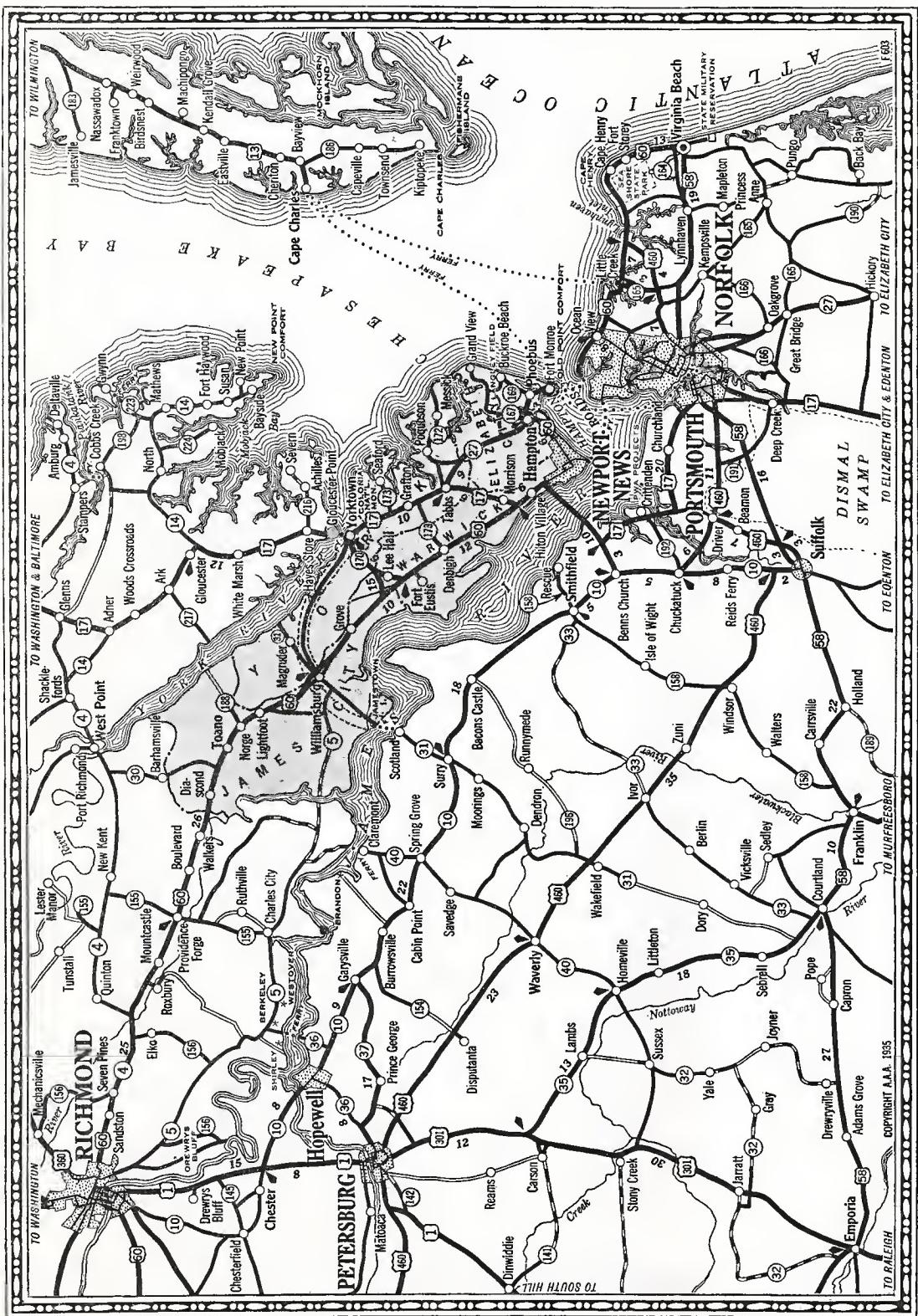
That part of Virginia lying between the York and James rivers north and south, with Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads on the east, known as the "Historic Virginia Peninsula," constitutes the very heart of the nation. Within the space of a few miles more history was created and more drama enacted than occurred at any other place in the world. The Grecian victory at Thermopolea had its implications, and the green meadow at Runnymede, where the Barons of England wrested the Magna Carta from King John of England, will forever linger in the hearts and minds of all English peoples, and, to an equal extent, "Colonial Virginia" is the common heritage of all lovers of liberty.

It might be well to compare the two scenes; the one on the river Thames, the other on the river James. On June 15, 1215, certain barons under the leadership of Fitz-Walter, and the intellectual guidance of Archbishop Stephen Langton, were encamped in the meads by the side of the river Thames, in Surrey, not far above the City of London. On an island in the Thames, opposite Runnymede, King John, attended by a Papal Legate, a number of clergy and some fourteen or fifteen barons and knights, held forth. For some days envoy messengers traveled from the meadow to the island, until at last, the king attached his name and seal to that document that is known as the keystone of English liberty, the Magna Carta. History relates the story of the wealth of panoply and pageantry that was displayed on that memorable day in England's history. On the one

side warrior barons with their armed retainers clothed in armor, mounted on richly caparisoned horses, their swords flashing, their banners waving under a soft English maytime sun. On the island there sat the king with the representatives of a great church, the banners of the king and the church held aloft by mounted and armored knights. There was no semblance of poverty, no hunger, no dying men, women and children at Runnymede; only a demand that human rights be more fully recognized by a harsh king.

The men, women and children who made the first permanent settlement on American soil were also of English blood, lacking, however, the proud estate of the men of Runnymede. Who were these people and why did they leave England? On Saturday, December 19, 1606, there sailed from Blackwall, London, England, three small vessels "The Sarah Constant," 100 tons burden, Captain Christopher Newport; "The Goodspeed," 40 tons burden, Captain Bartholomew Gosnold; and "The Discovery," 20 tons burden, Captain John Ratcliffe, with one hundred and five souls on board the three vessels. Let us here indulge in a homely comparison. The combined load capacity of the three little ships was but 160 tons, equal to the average carrying capacity of four railway freight cars when loaded with bulky freight. These people were colonists who voluntarily left their own fair country to build a new empire three thousand miles across the sea, with no other thought than that they were serving their God and their king, fulfilling their destiny as they saw it. On May 13, 1607, after a voyage lasting one hundred and forty-five days, the colonists landed at a peninsula in the river James, which they then called Powhatan after the Indian chief of that name. They called their settlement "James Towne," after King James I, their sovereign, just as Virginia was named after Eng-

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**Historic Virginia Peninsula, between York and James Rivers, shown in shaded area.**

land's virgin Queen Elizabeth.

The location of "James Towne," or Jamestown of today, presents a vastly different spectacle from that of 1607. Some twenty acres of the river bank has since been carried away by erosion, much of the old location gone forever. The river also cut a channel through the peninsula, and today what is left of the old townsite is on an island reached by a bridge. All that is left of the early day town is the old church tower built in 1619, the church yard and excavated portions of old foundations.

The first task of the colonists after mooring their little vessels to trees on the river bank was that of preparing a place for worship. "An old saile was between the trees, the blue heavens furnishing the roof, its pulpit a box of wood, its seats, un-hewed trees, and blooming all about it were the Dogwood trees and the Redbud," so wrote Master George Percy. This was the first Anglican church in America. The service was conducted by the Rev. Robert Hunt, who, kneeling with his company, gave thanks to God for their safe passage. This shrine was soon replaced by what Captain John Smith referred to as "a homely thing, like a barn, set on crochets, covered with rafts, sedge and earth, as could neither well defend from wind or raine." Other churches on the same site followed, until a brick church was erected in 1639 in place of the earlier wood structures, and it is the tower of this church with its loop holes for defense, three decks high, that still stands. Each year on May 13, an anniversary service commemorating the first service is held near the old church and tower. As a memorial to Rev. Robert Hunt who, "planted the Church of England in America and laid down his life in the foundation of Virginia," a shrine has been erected bearing an inscription on a bronze bas-relief tablet noting this occasion.

It is hard to vision the full import of the landing of the colonists at Jamestown. Perhaps the most notable result of the arrival of these courageous souls, and their will to suffer and remain, lies in the fact that their action was the beginning of Anglo-Saxon rather than Latin domination of the North American continent. Many memorable things happened at Jamestown. Of the five months succeeding their arrival Captain John Smith wrote:

"There never were Englishmen left in a foreign country in such miserie as wee in this new discovered Virginia. We watched every three nights, lying on the bare cold ground, what weather soever came; and warded all next day; which brought our men to be most feeble wretches. Our food was but a small can of barlie sod in water, to five men a day. Our drinke, cold water, taken out of the river; which was, at a floud very salt; at low tide, full of slime and filth; which was the destruc-

tion of many of our men. If there were any conscience in men, it would make their hearts to bleed to heare the pitiful murmur and outcries of our sick men without relief, every night and day, for the space of six weeks; some departing out of the world, many times foure in a night."

Near the close of 1607 Chief Powhatan's warriors seized Captain Smith, carrying him around as a trophy of war for a month, before they decided to kill the Englishman. It was then that Powhatan's little daughter, Pocohontas, 10 or 12 years of age, demanded of her father that Smith's life be spared. This incident turned the batred of the Indians into friendship. Other colonists joined the first party, and while food, mainly corn, was obtained from the Indians, the settlement was reduced in the winter of 1609-10, from five hundred to sixty, by sickness and hunger. After deciding to abandon the colony, relief came with the arrival of Lord De la Ware, (for whom the state of Delaware was named) and the sixty survivors stayed on.

John Rolfe introduced the cultivation of tobacco in 1612, and a new industry was opened up. On March 22, 1622, the Indians came into the settlement in great numbers professing friendship, even taking breakfast from the hands of some of the people they came to kill. At mid-day they swarmed over the settlement, murdering men, women and children. By sunset one-fourth of the population of thirteen hundred were destroyed. Jamestown was saved through the warning of an Indian boy, Chanco.

The first Virginia assembly was held in Jamestown in 1619, the beginning of representative government as it exists today, and which tragically some think has outlived its usefulness. In 1676 Bacon's rebellion occurred and Jamestown was burned down, including the State House, which was rebuilt, but in 1699 another disastrous fire occurred and the capital of Virginia was removed to Williamsburg, previously called Middle Plantation. Before leaving this great American shrine to pass on to Williamsburg we reproduce the address of Hon. George C. Percy, Governor of Virginia delivered at Jamestown Island on May 13, 1936, the 329th anniversary of the arrival of the Founders of the Colony, May 13, 1607:

"More than three centuries ago the first permanent English settlement in the United States was founded at Jamestown. Here was set up the first seat of government of the Virginia Colony; here the hearthstone of the Liberties of our mighty Nation was laid.

"It is here that, in reality, we gaze upon the very cradle of our great Republic. Here the first Anglican Church in America was erected.



*The Old Church Tower,  
Jamestown Island, Virginia*

And it is here that we go to pay reverent homage to the memory of those great spirits of the past who, in planting the English flag on unknown shores, placed the real cornerstone for that democratic freedom which men enjoy under the protection of the Stars and Stripes.

"Human thoughts, like mighty tides of the sea, move strongest in deep waters. And so it is, upon this hallowed spot, our souls are silenced by memories, are hushed by a realization that we stand at the birthplace of the Freedom of the Western World.

"This shrine of National and world interest belongs to no individual division of this great country. Jamestown Island with its inspiring traditions is the property of a whole people. It is sacred to Liberty and to the Nation.

"In our National Capital at Washington is lifted a monument of marble which rears its lofty crest high above the ever-growing beauty of that great city. I never view that pile of stone without a glow of patriotic pride. It stands for the strength that was Washington and it points its majesty and stainless beauty to the God in whom alone lies our hope and help.

"There is another monument, a monument clad with the leaves of the ivy and mantled in memories of a past so distant as to antedate our National Capital on the shores of the Potomac.

"And while this old brick tower at Jamestown rises to no such height as the monument at Washington, it is clothed in a glory which will outlive the marble shaft and shine through

the pages of history of future ages like a beacon of hope to all the world.

"Here, through coming years, as to a Mecca, will journey the pilgrims of the earth. All such as love freedom will visit here. For from this watchtower of time Liberty will flash its rays into the dim distance of ages yet unborn."

Williamsburg the beautiful. Nowhere in America is there more of the beautiful to be found in such small space. One cannot pass through the public and private buildings in this beautiful little city, once the Capital of the Colony of Virginia and the genesis of American culture, without acknowledging an individual and national sense of gratitude toward Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, rector of Bruton Parish church, who was the originator, and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who provided the funds for the necessary research and the work of restoring this early Capital. Williamsburg is the most historic city in America. It was settled as Middle Plantation in 1633—an outpost palisaded against the Indians. It became the Capital of the proudest Colony of England in 1699, receiving its present name in honor of William III of England. It was incorporated as a City in 1722, and remained the Capital of Virginia until the seat of government was removed to Richmond in 1799.

The college of William and Mary, second oldest in America, was founded here in 1693. Some twelve hundred students now sit in its halls. On its roster are the names of three presidents, four signers of the Declaration of Independence, four Supreme Court Judges, three speakers of the House of Representatives, three Senators, thirty-seven Members of the House of Representatives, sixteen Governors of Virginia, fifteen of other states, and eleven Cabinet Members. The Wren building is the oldest academic building in America and has been the main College building since it was completed in 1697. The building was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, who rebuilt Saint Paul's Cathedral in London after the great fire of 1666.



*Rear view of Church at Jamestown, Va. First permanent English Settlement in America.*

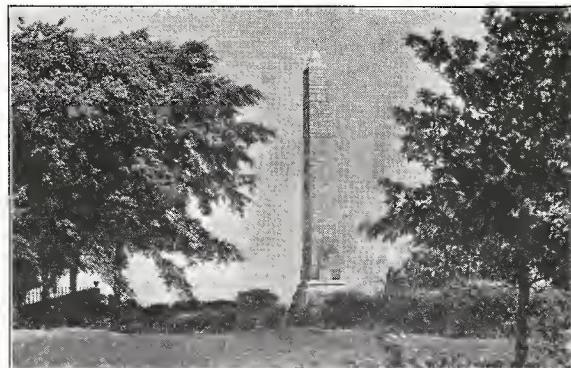
Every American who visits Williamsburg is overwhelmed when he or she enters the old Capitol, which is a reconstructed shrine of America's early governmental greatness. Here the foundation of American independence was laid down. Here George Washington began his participation in political service, bashfully stammering a speech within its walls. Here ten years before the Revolution, Patrick Henry incited his hearers by exclaiming against the Stamp Act: "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third,"—but cries of "Treason" interrupted him and he concluded, "may profit by their example. If this be treason—make the most of it." The building as it stands today is a replica of the first Capitol building, authorized in 1699 and completed in 1705. The first building was burned in 1747 and a second building was erected on the old foundations in 1751. The House of Burgesses is on the ground floor, the Council Chamber on the second floor. From records found in William and Mary College and elsewhere, the Capitol building has been restored and furnished with minute exactness.

One cannot walk through this early scene of the making of a free people without the feeling that you are standing where America's greatest stood and spoke. On the presiding officer's table, in both the upper and the lower Houses, there rests a bible, and on a table in the House of Burgesses there likewise rests an old copy of "The Book of Common Prayer." By some chance circumstance the book lies open at the "Order for Evening Prayer," and two short lines from the "Te Deum Laudamus," stand out clear and sharp:

"O Lord fave thy people  
And blefs thine inheritance."

And now we must pass on to Williamsburg's fairest gem, the Governor's Palace over which, like the Capitol Building, the flag of England of Colonial days, the merged crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, flutters in the breeze from sunrise to sunset. The cross of St. Patrick, the third that goes to make up the present flag of Great Britain, was not added until the legislative act of 1801, which brought Ireland into the Union.

The Governor's Palace was occupied from its completion in 1705 to 1781. It was during this period that the Colony of Virginia came into full flower, the days of suffering and privation past. It was then that Virginia culture, expressed in a love for art and literature, rose to full height. During these seventy-six years the Palace stood not only as the living symbol of the Colony's connection with the mother country, but it was the veritable heart of a proud people. From Virginia there sprang so many brilliant minds, statesmen, soldiers and



*U. S. Government Monument.  
Jamestown, Virginia.*

clerics, that she came to be known through her College of William and Mary as "the Athens of America," and from her numerous sons who made up her political life "The mother of Presidents." Virginia's sons, who later became President, included, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, Zachary Taylor and Woodrow Wilson. Taking our Presidents as a whole from Washington to Franklin D. Roosevelt, thirty-two in number, eight, or one-fourth were born in Virginia.

It has been said that the Palace became the residence of one of the most remarkable successions of able men that ever governed a British colony for the Crown. Alexander Spotswood; Hugh Drysdale; William Gooch; Robert Dinwiddie; Francis Fauquier; Norborne Berkeley (Baron de Botetourt); and closing with John Murray, the Earl of Dunmore. Following the Colonial Governors, the Palace, now called the Executive Mansion, was occupied by the two first governors of the Virginia Commonwealth, Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson. With the removal of the seat of government to Richmond in the closing days of 1779, the Palace stood empty from the close of 1779 until October, 1781, when it became the principal hospital for the soldiers of General Washington's army wounded in the battle of Yorktown. One hundred and six revolutionary soldiers died in the building and were buried in the garden, their unmarked graves discovered in the course of the recent archaeological excavations. Over the graves of these patriots there grows today one of the most exquisite gardens that exists in America, shrubbery, trees, flowers, beauty unsurpassed. With more than one hundred sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital, as the Palace was then described, a fire consumed the building in December, 1781. Of this fire the Royal Gazette of Charleston said:

"Last Saturday night about eleven o'clock the palace in the City of Williamsburg, which is supposed to have been set on fire by some

malicious person, was in three hours burnt to the ground. This elegant building has been for some time past a continental hospital, and upwards of one hundred sick and wounded soldiers were in it when the fire was discovered, but by the timely exertions of a few people, only one perished in the flames."

Before passing from the Governor's Palace, a few words on its restoration seems justified. When "Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated" was organized in 1930 by Mr. Rockefeller, a vast amount of information had been gathered for use in the reconstruction of the Palace and its grounds. A copper plate engraving of the building had been found in the Bodelian Library at Oxford, England. The Massachusetts Historical Society contributed a floor plan of the principal building and the so-called Frenchman's map of 1782 was found in the possession of the College of William and Mary. Numerous inventories and references were turned up and excavations made on the site revealed the old foundations intact. It was from these combined sources the restoration was made possible, until today the Palace stands complete, including replacements of the old furnishings and hangings, with old copies of the portraits of Charles II, James II, King William and his Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, George III, and many others of the day in which the Palace stood. Rivaling the interior beauty of the Palace is the Governor's garden, the "Box Garden" akin to that at Mount Vernon, planted by George Washington. The palace gate, above which rests the Royal Coat of Arms, flanked on either side with the Lion and the Unicorn, looks out on the Palace Green, a vista of surpassing beauty. One has to see it all to know beauty. We would be remiss if we failed to mention the courtesy of the men attendants, dressed in the knee breeches, buckled slippers and doublet of that day, and in full keeping with the beauty of the interior of the buildings, are lady guides, some young, some past the prime of life, all dressed in the fashion of the olden days,

full pannier skirts one of the attractions. All are gracious, cultured women, to talk to whom seems like a breath of the past.

Before leaving Williamsburg one must see the Raleigh Tavern, built about 1742, reconstructed on the old site and furnished as it was in the old days. The old tavern stood in the center of all that was convivial and hospitable for more than a hundred years, burning down in 1859. In the Apollo Room of the tavern there met in 1773, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Richard Henry Lee and Dabney Carr, who there drafted resolutions, later adopted by the House of Burgesses and which constituted the first step leading to the union of the American Colonies. There also the students of William and Mary organized Phi Beta Kappa, a Greek letter honor fraternity, whose members now extend throughout the world. Other places of interest are the Powder Horn built in 1714 for the storage of powder; the old court house, 1770, the Wythe House, home of George Wythe, first professor of the first law course offered by an American College. George Washington made his headquarters here prior to the siege of Yorktown. We cannot overlook the Public Gaol built between 1701-4, with its record of misery, its debtors cells, its stocks and public whipping post.

Bruton parish church dates from 1715, where it was completed on the site of an older building erected in 1665. This building is said to be the oldest Episcopal Church in continuous use in America. In its tiled aisles the graves of ancient date may be seen. Three sets of Communion vessels are in the possession of the church, one brought from Jamestown inscribed, "Mixe not holy thinges with profane," 1661; another presented by George III, inscribed, "Honi Soit qui mal v pense." and one the gift of Lady Gooch, wife of a Colonial Governor, inscribed with the date, "1686". Space prevents mention of other beautiful features, we must pass on to Yorktown.

It is difficult to envision Yorktown and the important position it occupied in 1781. For five long and anxious years the Colonies had been engaged in a death struggle with the mother country. Households, as was the case during the Civil War, were divided, some maintaining allegiance to England, the majority committed to a complete severance. The then King of England, George III, who spoke the English language only imperfectly, lacked the vision to foresee what was happening across the seas. The Colonists preferred the retention of an alliance with England until driven to revolt by excessive taxation. Many of England's greatest minds were on the side of their countrymen across the sea, but arrogance and despotism had its temporary way.



*Governor's Palace (restored) Williamsburg.*



*Wren Building, College of William and Mary,  
Williamsburg.*

to yield as it invariably does in the end.

In 1621, fourteen years after the settlement at Jamestown, a Royal patent was issued to the lands now occupied by Yorktown. In 1691, by an act of the General Assembly, fifty acres of land was purchased for a Port on the York river, the price 10,000 pounds of tobacco, the medium of exchange used in that day. Prior to the Revolution, Yorktown became a Port of Entry, rivaling New York. The first Custom House in America established at Yorktown yet stands, and though not now used for its original purpose the Stars and Stripes fly from the open window. Grace Episcopal Church was built of native marl about 1697, and during the siege of Yorktown in 1781, Lord Cornwallis used it as a powder magazine. It was partially burned in 1814 and rebuilt about 1825. After the Confederates evacuated Yorktown in 1862, Union soldiers used the tower as a lookout. Somehow religion bulked heavily in the minds of the people of those trying days. The history of this old town is irrevocably written into many wars. Yorktown was the center of the final scene that gave freedom to the Colonies who had severed their ties with England. In the war of 1812 it was burned by the British and in the Civil War, General McClellan used it as a base of supplies on his march to attack Richmond, and during the Great War it was used as a naval base.

From the Peninsula Guide Book we quote the story of the siege of Yorktown:

"After the campaign had been waged in the south and Cornwallis' army was much depleted by the battles he had fought, he decided to abandon the Carolinas and move into Virginia to recruit his battered forces and there to join General Philips and Benedict Arnold, who had been operating along the James.

"At this time Lafayette was near Richmond with 4,000 men. Cornwallis, with 8,000, expected an easy victory, writing to a friend in England, 'The boy cannot escape me.' But Lafa-

yette, though young was prudent and withdrew to join Wayne in Culpepper County.

"Cornwallis finally selected Yorktown as a base of operations. Lafayette persuaded Washington to abandon New York, informing him of the expected arrival of Comte de Grasse with a French fleet and to combine the French and American forces against Cornwallis before he could be reinforced. This was accomplished under the greatest strategy, the apparent plan being the Siege of New York. This caused the British to center their attentions there rather than come to the aid of Cornwallis who soon found himself entrapped by the French fleet in the Chesapeake, thus preventing his escape that way. Lafayette with 3,000 fresh recruits from the fleet joined Washington, commanding the land forces with the aid of the Count de Rochambeau. The total armies were 16,000 Americans and 8,000 British.

"The Siege of Yorktown now began.

"For more than a week the cannonade was kept up; then the outer lines of Cornwallis' works were carried at the point of the bayonet. On the day that this was accomplished, Washington wrote in his orders that we must now 'conduct the attacks against York with the utmost rapidity,' saying that, 'the present moment offers, in prospect, the epoch which will decide American Independence, the glory and superiority of the allies.'

"On the night of October 16th, Cornwallis, realizing what a trap he had fallen into, tried the only means of escape, that of crossing the river to Gloucester Point. But a storm defeated his plans and his troops were returned. Next morning at 10 o'clock the allies saw mounting the parapets of the British lines, a drummer in red, beating a parley on his drum, which was drowned by the noise of the cannonading. Then a British officer appeared waving a white handkerchief and was met by an American officer, who conducted him to the rear of the lines. Cornwallis asked for a twenty-four hour



*Old Capitol (restored), Williamsburg.*



*Moore House, Yorktown*

truce, but Washington replied that he submit a proposal in two hours. This was done and next morning, commissioners representing the three armies met in the Moore House and agreed on terms of surrender. Next afternoon at 2 o'clock, October 19th, the surrender took place. For a mile on the Hampton road, the allies formed a line with Americans and French facing each other. The British marched through these lines led by General O'Hara taking the place of Cornwallis (who pleaded illness) to the surrender field. When he advanced to present his sword to General Washington, he in turn referred him to General Lincoln who immediately returned it. Thus was enacted the closing scene of the Revolution and observing this, Congress set apart a day for thanksgiving and prayer."

The well informed guide who conducted our personal tour said that history records that when the officers representing Lord Cornwallis appeared to arrange the terms of surrender, they asked that their men be privileged to move out to the music of a British band. The Colonial officers demurred fearing some of the many satirical tunes of the day would be chosen. Yielding to the request they were agreeably surprised to hear the British band strike up the even then old air, "The world turned upside down."

On the "Historic Virginia Peninsula," packed into the space of a few miles, were enacted many of the most compelling episodes in American history, the fine courage of the early colonists and the bitter suffering they endured should be drilled into the hearts and souls of all young Americans. William Allen White in an address captioned "A talk with Youth" delivered over the Columbia Network a short time ago, said:

"All the regal wealth of this continent was here for countless centuries, before our English-speaking race came to develop the land.

But they made it a noble civilization, not because of the fertile soil, the abundant mines, the illimitable forests, but because they, your forebears, transmuted into a livable approximate to a just society the physical blessings of nature—through the social forces that rise out of the humble virtues of men's heart: duty, tolerance, faith, and love. The American pioneers—your forefathers—institutionalized in American government, and somewhat in commerce, and certainly in their way of living, a neighborly consideration of the rights of others. They dedicated the products of our soil, the output of our mines, the wealth of our forests, to the establishment of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, that the people may not perish from the earth."

In compelling words Mr. White said what we thought, as we traveled through the birthplace of our Country.

We would like to mention other historic places such as Big Bethel Battlefield where was fought the first battle of the Civil War; Hampton Roads the scene of the first battle between ironclads, the Monitor and the Merrimac, on March 8th and 9th, 1862; Fort Monroe where Jefferson Davis, captured in Georgia, was imprisoned from April, 1865, to late in 1867. This fortress was established as Fort Algernourne in 1609, then a mere palisade. Today it is the greatest fortification in the world wholly surrounded by a moat. Hampton, a beautiful city, was the landing place of General Braddock and his forces when he was on his way to Fort Duquesne in 1755.

Space commands an ending, but make the pilgrimage. See it in the day time and if you can spend an evening there walk down Duke of Gloucester Street from the Capitol to the Wren building, the oldest building devoted to higher learning in the United States. When you reach Bruton Church stop and look across the Palace Green to the Governor's Palace, the heart of early Colonial culture and where Patrick Henry shouted his immortal "Brutus" challenge. "If this be treason make the most of it." One who looked upon Melrose Abbey in the moonlight said that its incomparable beauty brought tears. One could well shed a few tears in looking upon much that enriches the "Cradle of the Nation."

#### VESUVIUS VS. NIAGARA

When Booth Tarkington was visiting Naples he was present at an eruption of Vesuvius.

"You haven't anything like that in America, have you?" said an Italian friend with pride.

"No, we haven't," replied Tarkington, "but we've got Niagara Falls that would put that thing out in five minutes."

# » » » Run of the Mine « « «

## Our Safety Record

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the Employes' Magazine our readers will find the safety performance for August, and for the first eight months of 1936 and 1937, compared. Just for your convenience here are the basic figures:

### MAN HOURS WORKED

Period	1936	1937	Per cent Increase
For 8 months	87,088	119,039	36.7
For August	35,506	289,856	716.4

But one lost time accident in August. Splendid! Twenty lost time accidents in first eight months this year against twenty-seven in the same period last year. We are making progress, even though we now know that September came in "not so good." Mr. Knill has said it all in his reference to the "August accident graph."

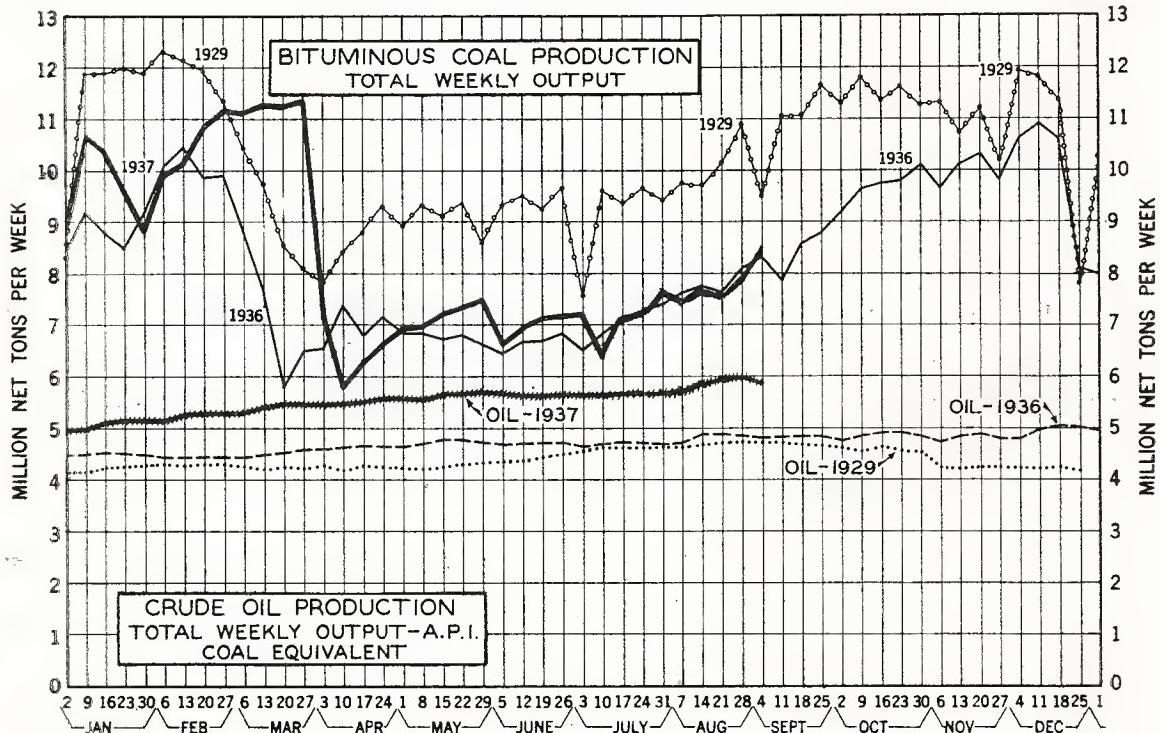
## Production of Bituminous Coal and Oil

WE submit herewith graph covering the production of bituminous coal and crude oil, for the year 1937, to Sept. 4th, together with production of both fuels for the years 1929 and 1936. The line

covering crude oil production does not represent barrels of oil as oil is commonly measured, but oil reduced to the equivalent of tons of coal.

The startling fact brought out is that oil equivalent to 6,000,000 tons of coal per week was being produced on September 1, while the production of bituminous coal for the week ending August 29, only totaled, including mine fuel, 8,034,000 tons. Not all oil produced is used for steam-making purposes, much of it used as gasoline, distillate, etc., in internal combustion engines and for heating purposes, domestic and industrial.

The striking feature of the comparison rests in the fact that the oil curve for 1937 is well above that shown for 1929 and 1936, while the coal curve has closely paralleled the 1936 line, and is far below the line platted for 1929. The total production of bituminous coal from January 1 to September 5, inclusive, this year, was 24,432,000 tons, or 8.8 per cent above the same period in 1936. It is interesting to note that the increase in production for the period January 1 to April 3, 1937, was 21,845,000 tons, but 2,587,000 tons gain occurring since April 3rd, last, business uncertainty largely



occasioned by sit-down strikes, etc., in the automobile and steel industries and lumber mill strikes on the Pacific coast have interfered with the consumption and consequent production of coal since April 1st.

## Churchill, Canada's Greatest Frozen Asset

**S**UCH of our readers who read the article published in our September issue of the Employes' Magazine entitled "The Honourable Company," will be interested in an article recently published in the New York Times relative to the rigorous climate and difficulties that attach to the conduct of transportation, or for that matter, any other industry in the Hudson Bay country. The article is so interesting that we take the opportunity of quoting it in full:

"Churchill is the greatest frozen asset in all Canada. This is quite appropriate, because it is built on the edge of the polar cap. The ground has never thawed, except in summer for a few feet on top, since the last glacier receded. When the Dominion Government was spending \$73,000,000 to build this white elephant on the shores of Hudson Bay, its engineers had to go through frost all the way to the rock on which they based Churchill's gigantic (now empty) grain elevators.

"Western Canadian politicians had promised the prairies a shorter and cheaper route to the grain markets in Europe. The prairie people believed it. So the West lobbied in Ottawa and finally, as a sop to the West, the plan went through.

"For 510 miles, from The Pas to the mouth of the Churchill River on Hudson Bay, a railroad was built through worthless, scraggly, sub-Arctic timber, ever to the north and east, and then past the timber line into the barrens. Million after million was sunk. Tracks vanished into the swamps and the muskeg when the surface thaws came in the brief summer. But money and the brains of engineers conquered this difficulty and others and the railroad went through.

"No crowds waited; only roaming Indians and lonely trappers moved through the rivers and lakes—as they had since before the white man first came to trade for furs.

"The grain provinces dreamed and hoped. The Pas boomed with the money from the construction camps. Finally the tracks reached Hudson Bay and Churchill was built. On the bleak, barren shores that mark this southern fringe of Eskimo country the white man began to erect structures of concrete and steel.

"Churchill was ready for business by 1931.

It waited for the prairies to pour their golden grain into the 2,500,000-bushel elevator towering high above the trading post to which the Indians and Eskimos have come for centuries.

"A little grain came. So did two vessels. The port was used for a few days in 1931. A little more grain came up the Hudson Bay railway in 1932 and ten boats called for it—but one, the Bright Fan, was lost on the rocks in the Hudson strait. Ten vessels called in 1933, fifteen in 1934, eight in 1935, fourteen in 1936. Another tried to come in 1936, but the hazards of the straits were too great and the Avon River was lost on the rocks.

"Then came 1937, a perfect year. The ice went out of the harbor at the end of May—a month earlier than usual. By Aug. 5 the brief navigation season was open. The Hudson Straits were fairly clear. Insurance became effective for ships and cargo—good until Oct. 10. From thousands of miles came those who operate the port, since only a handful of watchmen and an engineer or two stay all winter to protect the millions of dollars worth of equipment and keep steam up in the powerhouse to save the three \$80,000 turbines and other machinery.

"Two ships came this year. They are here now, and no more will come. The shipping rush at Churchill—the great outlet for the Canadian West—is over.

"In all the years since the port was opened not more than one cargo has been received each year. And this is the gateway to the Canadian West—the promise of the politician to the prairies.

"Meanwhile more millions are being spent for maintenance. There are 500 miles of track to be kept up. There are abysmally lonely little cabins of section men along the dreary track. A train runs once a week in summer. In the winter, it ran once every three weeks; next winter it will run but once a month.

"To be sure, down at The Pas and on the wheat prairies, where the wheat failure is the worst this year in ten, they still look you in the face and say, defensively: 'Churchill will work out. It will take time. But it will be a success.'

"But when they look at you there is a shadow on their faces. They know that you know."

"The promise of the politician to the prairies." We are given to wonder if what has happened in the Hudson Bay country will not happen in numerous portions of the United States where our politicians have made a few promises, not only to prairie settlers, but to those who live in the mountain country where construction in the aggregate has for

some years cost not millions, but billions, and is yet taking place. We have the firm conviction that neither a country, its people, nor its industries can be intelligently rebuilt completely in a generation, and certainly not in eight years.

## Who Runs the U. S. A.?

**E**DWARD KEATING, Editor of "Labor," addressed The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers at a mid-summer convention saying:

"Since you met in Columbus six years ago, we have had three general elections. In those elections one hundred members of the United States Senate, approximately, were elected, and of the one hundred, seventy-five of those elected were endorsed by the railroad labor organizations, so that at the present time the Senate of the United States has about three-fourths majority of men supported by organized railroad labor, and the situation in the House is substantially the same. However, that isn't all that happened since you met in Columbus, Ohio. In 1932 we captured the White House, put Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Presidency, and we put him back in '36 by the greatest vote of confidence ever given any president in the history of this country, and now we are on our way to capture the Supreme Court of the United States."

"Labor" is reported as the property of fifteen railway labor organizations which are not affiliated with either the A. F. L. or the C. I. O. Perhaps the American people in observing the activities of the leaders of the two organizations referred to, have overlooked the railroad labor organizations whom Mr. Keating says are "on their way to capture the Supreme Court of the United States."

We heard a rather good story while in Washington a few weeks ago. It seems that in President Wilson's time, a scurrilous life of George Washington came out. This book proved that General Washington was a philanderer, a stuffed shirt, and in general, a greatly over-estimated individual. At the close of a Cabinet meeting the book was referred to and discussed at length by certain Cabinet officers. President Wilson listened for a few moments, thereafter he walked over to a window looking out of same for two or three minutes. Returning to his seat, he remarked rather whimsically, "Gentlemen, the monument still stands." When Keating and a few others, who have designs on the Supreme Court are gone, the Court will continue to function.

## Automotive Owners Nation's Largest Taxpayer

**T**HE American Petroleum Committee is authority for the statement that the American motorist is

now the nation's leading taxpayer, with the annual cost of taxes per machine estimated as exceeding \$51 this year, and the automotive vehicle registrations nearing the 30,000,000 mark, the total tax, largely gasoline tax, but including licenses and property taxes, will approximate over one and one-half billions for the year.

It is estimated that the average automobile owner will pay \$32 in gasoline tax alone, and that is about \$2 more than the average weekly wage of those who drive autos, large and small, new and second-hand.

Perhaps the best way to comprehend the taxes we pay is to reduce the bill of \$32 per year to hours or days of work required to earn same, and on this basis we find that 30,000,000 persons, each working a week represents a year's work for 600,000 men and women, mostly men. When we add license and property taxes averaging \$19 per year, the army working to pay the total automotive tax exceeds, 1,000,000. We have not included fines levied which, while almost invariably light, yet total a substantial sum.

## The Old and the New

One of the funny things about human behavior is the burden we put on the old and the welcome we give the new.

The railroads offer an established, uniform, economical, and indispensable form of transportation. Yet nearly every law-making and tax-assessing body does everything it can to penalize and harass the railroads. The railroads are a fixed institution. They can't move. So what?

In contrast, every community is smiling, obeisant, and sugary toward other forms of transportation. Millions of dollars of taxpayers' money are spent for airports, highways, and harbors to encourage activity.

We make no complaint, because all forms of transportation are desirable in the national economy.

But—

Are we fair and sensible in our attitude toward the rails?

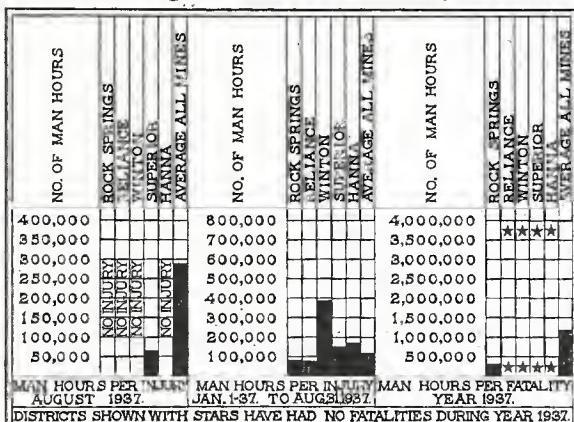
Aren't we like those ambitious communities who will spend a million dollars to attract a new factory to their boundaries but won't spend ten thousand dollars to furnish an ordinary municipal service, such as a sewer, to an established hometown factory that may have an annual payroll of five million?

And again, aren't we like individual business-houses who will work the shop Sundays to fill the rush order of a new account but would scoff at even week-day overtime to satisfy an old account?

In short, aren't we all?—From "Through the Meshes."

# » » » Make It Safe « « «

## August Accident Graph



FOR the second consecutive month Superior "B" Mine has had a compensable injury, making its total for the year two. The total for the system is now 20 compared with 27 for the same period last year. Comparison of the man hours per injury to date this year with last year shows 119,039 for 1937 and 87,088 for 1936. There is some satisfaction in this comparison as it is the first month that the 1937 man hours per injury show an improvement over 1936. However, we should not rest on our laurels, because every time we try it we slip. So instead of trying to coast along, we should try to improve the record. We must either go forward or backward, and backward in this contest means more men injured. The opportunity is at hand to make 1937 a good year for safety, but we will have to make every effort to work safely for the remainder of the year if we are to accomplish our aim.

### COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES AUGUST, 1937

Place	Man Hours		
	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	24,381	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	31,773	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	17,238	0	No Injury
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>73,392</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>No Injury</b>
Reliance No. 1.....	37,170	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	12,817	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside ....	5,642	0	No Injury
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>55,629</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>No Injury</b>

Winton No. 1.....	43,085	0	No Injury
Winton Outside .....	8,953	0	No Injury
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>52,038</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>No Injury</b>
Superior "B" .....	17,234	1	17,234
Superior "C" .....	17,465	0	No Injury
Superior "D" .....	17,248	0	No Injury
Superior Outside ...	14,364	0	No Injury
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>66,311</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>66,311</b>
Hanna No. 4.....	29,428	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside .....	13,058	0	No Injury
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>42,486</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>No Injury</b>
<i>All Districts, 1937...</i>	289,856	1	289,856
<i>All Districts, 1936...</i>	319,551	9	35,506
PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO AUGUST 31, INCLUSIVE			
Rock Springs No. 4..	229,740	1	229,740
Rock Springs No. 8..	290,220	7	41,460
Rock Springs Outside	141,402	0	No Injury
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>661,362</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>82,670</b>
Reliance No. 1.....	243,852	2	121,926
Reliance No. 7.....	63,007	3	21,002
Reliance Outside ...	71,890	0	No Injury
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>378,749</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>75,750</b>
Winton No. 1.....	319,221	1	319,221
Winton Outside .....	67,305	0	No Injury
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>386,526</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>386,526</b>
Superior "B" .....	160,517	2	80,259
Superior "C" .....	169,225	1	169,225
Superior "D" x .....	157,535	0	No Injury
Superior Outside ....	123,844	1	123,844
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>611,121</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>152,780</b>
Hanna No. 4.....	246,512	2	123,256
Hanna Outside .....	96,503	0	No Injury
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>343,015</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>171,508</b>
<i>All Districts, 1937...</i>	2,380,773	20	119,039
<i>All Districts, 1936...</i>	2,351,372	27	87,088

x—Includes man hours for Superior "E" Mine, January 1 to March 31, 1937.

## Death Rides the Highway

By RICHARD KUWABARA, *Hanna*

*The essay reproduced herewith is the winning essay from the Hanna District, written by Richard Kuwabara and entered in the essay contest on safety conducted by the Safety Department of The Union Pacific Coal Company among high school students in the various mining districts. Other essays will be printed from time to time.*

EVERY time you are in a hurry to get to your destination, before you get in the car, look at the young child playing along the street. Look at his happy face, smiling and cheerful as he plays. Then just imagine this same happy child lying on the morgue floor, lifeless and his body mangled. A few minutes ago this child was happy and gay, but now his face has completely turned pale and lifeless. Then perhaps at this moment you would think of driving slower so that you would protect these youngsters.

But the majority of these drivers, after seeing the lifeless body in the morgue, would again step on their accelerator speeding down the road, not realizing that every time he steps on the pedal death gets in beside him, hopefully waiting for his chance to cause a horrible accident. For example, the two occupants of an auto that is speeding down the road, the driver just misses a child on the street intersection, he is caught by the police and taken to the morgue. As he glances at the lifeless bodies, he tells the undertaker that he is going to stop speeding.

This same driver on his way home, forgetting about his promise, again starts speeding. Then suddenly the auto plunges off the road, and is completely demolished with both occupants of the auto dead. Just picture the auto after its crash, it looks as though the auto had been crushed under a hydraulic press, imagine the appearance of the occupants under the dash board groaning as their life shortens. Just picture yourself as the driver of the auto just as it plunged off the road. In the time you lived you feel the agony and pain as the sharp pointed instruments stick into your body. As you listen to the crushing sounds you could also hear the screaming of your companion but you are unable to aid him.

Reckless driving is the cause of many auto accidents on the highways—it seems to the public as an incurable menace. But this menace called reckless driving could be easily cured through the aid of the auto drivers. Just imagine the agony and pain the millions of people suffer each year because the driver failed to slow down his car at the intersections, hills, curves, etc., or because he forgot to check the mechanical devices of his auto.

Don't forget to check your mechanical devices,

headlights, etc., because they also help to cause horrible accidents, if they are not working properly. Help to make our highways safe, so that death will not haunt the American drivers.

### Keep Your Name Off This List

The following men, on account of their having sustained a compensable injury during the past eight months, are ineligible to participate in the awarding of the grand prize—a new five-passenger automobile—which will be awarded at the end of the year 1937.

William Batters, Rock Springs
August Gentilini, Rock Springs
Lino Jokich, Rock Springs
J. E. Jones, Rock Springs
Edwin J. Parr, Rock Springs
Marko Sikich, Rock Springs
Anton Starman, Rock Springs
Edward Willson, Rock Springs
Wells Anderson, Reliance
Mike Balen, Reliance
Ciril Jackovich, Reliance
William McPhie, Reliance
Z. A. Portwood, Reliance
Stewart Tait, Winton
Gus Ambus, Superior
Angelo Angeli, Superior
Frank Buchanan, Superior
W. J. Norvell, Superior
Robert Cummings, Hanna
Geo. Staurakakis, Hanna

### August Injury

ANGELO ANGELI, Italian, age 41, single, machine man, Section No. 7, Superior "B" Mine. Fracture of first, second, third and fourth metatarsal bones of left foot. Period of disability undetermined.

Angelo was working on the north side of the mine where the coal is about five feet high. The room had been driven up and they were coming back on the pillar. At the working face there

(Please turn to page 426)

# Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

Period January 1 to August 31, 1937

**A**UGUST, with only one injury, helped all of the sections but one to better their average. The one section having an injury during the month was Section No. 7 in Superior "B" Mine, which had been clear until this injury occurred. This drops another section from the "No Injury" column. Fourteen sections have had injuries and five of these have had two each. Looking at the brighter side of the story, there are still seventy-two sections which have had no injuries. Let us try to have seventy or more "No

Injury" sections when the year is over.

The grand prize of this contest, a five-passenger automobile, will soon belong to one of you. Be sure you do not get hurt so you will have a chance to win it.

For the first time this year we are ahead of the corresponding period of last year in man hours per injury. It will take hard work to keep it that way. Can we do it? Let us all answer "Yes," then try our best to do it.

Section Foreman	Mine	UNDERGROUND SECTIONS			Man Hours Per Injury
		Section	Man Hours	Injuries	
1. Chester McTee .....	Rock Springs	4, Section 9	32,081	0	No Injury
2. Ed While .....	Hanna	4, Section 5	31,542	0	No Injury
3. Joe Goyen .....	Superior	B, Section 5	30,569	0	No Injury
4. Ben Cook .....	Hanna	4, Section 3	30,529	0	No Injury
5. Chas. Gregory .....	Rock Springs	4, Section 6	30,387	0	No Injury
6. George Wales .....	Hanna	4, Section 6	30,333	0	No Injury
7. Joe Jones .....	Hanna	4, Section 4	29,526	0	No Injury
8. R. T. Wilson.....	Winton	1, Section 9	29,050	0	No Injury
9. Alfred Russell .....	Rock Springs	4, Section 5	29,015	0	No Injury
10. Frank Hearne .....	Hanna	4, Section 2	28,952	0	No Injury
11. Clyde Rock .....	Superior	C, Section 5	28,812	0	No Injury
12. Lester Williams .....	Rock Springs	4, Section 8	27,440	0	No Injury
13. Thos. Whalen .....	Superior	C, Section 2	27,139	0	No Injury
14. W. H. Buchanan.....	Reliance	1, Section 5	25,732	0	No Injury
15. Roy Huber .....	Superior	B, Section 4	25,396	0	No Injury
16. Sylvester Tynsky .....	Winton	1, Section 6	25,382	0	No Injury
17. Clifford Anderson .....	Superior	C, Section 4	25,151	0	No Injury
18. Joe Fearn .....	Reliance	1, Section 6	25,025	0	No Injury
19. Robert Maxwell .....	Reliance	1, Section 3	24,843	0	No Injury
20. Sam Ganestrini .....	Reliance	1, Section 4	24,759	0	No Injury
21. Sam Gillilan .....	Superior	D, Section 2	24,696	0	No Injury
22. Arthur Jeanselmi .....	Winton	1, Section 4	24,227	0	No Injury
23. Stewart Law .....	Superior	C, Section 3	23,919	0	No Injury
24. Thos. Robinson .....	Superior	D, Section 3	23,555	0	No Injury
25. L. F. Gordon.....	Superior	B, Section 3	23,184	0	No Injury
26. Richard Haag .....	Superior	D, Section 4	23,072	0	No Injury
27. D. K. Wilson.....	Reliance	1, Section 10	22,988	0	No Injury
28. Enoch Sims .....	Reliance	1, Section 7	22,785	0	No Injury
29. Paul Cox .....	Superior	D, Section 5	22,652	0	No Injury
30. Anton Zupence .....	Rock Springs	4, Section 7	22,568	0	No Injury
31. Henry Bays .....	Superior	D, Section 6	22,554	0	No Injury
32. John Peternell .....	Winton	1, Section 3	22,015	0	No Injury
33. Julius Reuter .....	Reliance	1, Section 9	22,001	0	No Injury
34. James Reese .....	Rock Springs	4, Section 3	21,651	0	No Injury
35. John Traeger .....	Rock Springs	4, Section 1	21,525	0	No Injury
36. Joe Botero .....	Winton	1, Section 12	21,525	0	No Injury
37. D. M. Jenkins.....	Winton	1, Section 10	21,385	0	No Injury
38. John Valco .....	Winton	1, Section 11	21,378	0	No Injury
39. W. B. Rae.....	Hanna	4, Section 1	21,308	0	No Injury

40.	Steve Welch .....	Reliance	1,	Section 8	21,238	0	No Injury
41.	James Hearne .....	Hanna	4,	Section 7	21,217	0	No Injury
42.	H. Krichbaum .....	Rock Springs	4,	Section 2	21,112	0	No Injury
43.	Richard Arkle .....	Superior	B,	Section 2	20,468	0	No Injury
44.	James Whalen .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 3	20,447	0	No Injury
45.	A. M. Strannigan.....	Winton	1,	Section 14	20,181	0	No Injury
46.	Andrew Spence .....	Winton	1,	Section 7	20,146	0	No Injury
47.	Pete Marinoff .....	Winton	1,	Section 5	20,118	0	No Injury
48.	George Harris .....	Winton	1,	Section 8	20,111	0	No Injury
49.	Steve Kauzlarich .....	Winton	1,	Section 13	20,076	0	No Injury
50.	Chas. Grosso .....	Reliance	1,	Section 1	20,020	0	No Injury
51.	John Zupence .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 2	19,894	0	No Injury
52.	Lawrence Welsh .....	Winton	1,	Section 2	19,796	0	No Injury
53.	Matt Marshall .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 6	19,483	0	No Injury
54.	Ed Overy, Sr.....	Superior	B,	Section 6	18,949	0	No Injury
55.	M. J. Duzik.....	Reliance	7,	Section 3	18,739	0	No Injury
56.	Nick Conzatti, Sr.....	Superior	D,	Section 1	18,473	0	No Injury
57.	Milan Painovich .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 10	18,333	0	No Injury
58.	Albert Hicks .....	Superior	C,	Section 7	18,312	0	No Injury
59.	John Cukale .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 9	17,899	0	No Injury
60.	J. Deru .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 7	17,395	0	No Injury
61.	Adam Flockhart .....	Superior	C,	Section 1	16,940	0	No Injury
62.	Andrew Young .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 4	16,870	0	No Injury
63.	James Gilday .....	Winton	1,	Section 15	16,331	0	No Injury
64.	Ben Caine .....	Superior	D,	Section 7	15,092	0	No Injury
65.	Frank Silovich .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 12	15,036	0	No Injury
66.	Ed Christensen .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 11	13,776	0	No Injury
67.	Dave Wilde .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 14	12,670	0	No Injury
68.	Harry Faddis .....	Reliance	1,	Section 11	12,670	0	No Injury
69.	Angus Hatt .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 13	11,179	0	No Injury
70.	Geo. Blacker .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 16	10,150	0	No Injury
71.	Anthony B. Dixon.....	Superior	D,	Section 8	7,441	0	No Injury
72.	Homer Grove .....	Reliance	1,	Section 12	567	0	No Injury
73.	James Harrison .....	Hanna	4,	Section 8	29,351	1	29,351
74.	L. Rock .....	Superior	C,	Section 6	28,952	1	28,952
75.	Alfred Leslie .....	Superior	B,	Section 7	24,654	1	24,654
76.	R. J. Buxton .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 1	48,524	2	24,262
77.	Reynold Bluhm .....	Rock Springs	4,	Section 4	23,961	1	23,961
78.	Gus Collins .....	Hanna	4,	Section 9	23,758	1	23,758
79.	Jack Reese .....	Reliance	7,	Section 2	19,264	1	19,264
80.	Wilkie Henry .....	Winton	1,	Section 1	17,500	1	17,500
81.	Grover Wiseman .....	Superior	B,	Section 1	17,297	1	17,297
82.	Thos. Overy, Jr.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 15	12,663	1	12,663
83.	Robert Stewart .....	Reliance	7,	Section 1	25,004	2	12,502
84.	Evan Reese .....	Reliance	1,	Section 2	21,224	2	10,612
85.	John Sorbie .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 5	21,112	2	10,556
86.	Harry Marriott .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 8	14,784	2	7,392

Section Foreman	OUTSIDE SECTIONS			Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
	District					
1. Thomas Foster .....	Rock Springs			141,402	0	No Injury
2. E. R. Henningsen.....	Hanna			96,503	0	No Injury
3. William Tclek .....	Reliance			71,890	0	No Injury
4. R. W. Fowkes.....	Winton			67,305	0	No Injury
5. Port Ward .....	Superior			123,844	1	123,844
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1937.....				2,380,773	20	119,039
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1936.....				2,351,372	27	87,088

## Monthly Safety Awards

**S**AFETY meetings for the month of August were held September 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th and 9th at Superior, Hanna, Rock Springs, Winton and Reliance, respectively.

All mines except Superior "B" were eligible to participate in the cash safety awards. Mines which received a suit of clothes in addition to the cash awards for going three months or more without a compensable injury were: Rock Springs No. 4—6

months; Winton No. 1—7 months; Superior "C"—6 months; Superior "D"—8 months (includes time worked in "E" Mine previous to March 31, 1937) and Hanna No. 4—5 months.

Meetings in general were very well attended with Rock Springs now leading the field in attendance.

Following are the winners of the cash and suit awards:

Mine	First Prize \$15 Each	Second Prize \$10 each	Third Prize \$5 Each	Unit Foreman \$10 each
Rock Springs No. 4	Thomas Karg	John Hamilton	John Stevens	Alfred Russell
Rock Springs No. 8	Frank Graber	Mike Perko	Carlyle Anderson	David Wilde
Reliance No. 1	Mike Popovich	Albert Clark	Geo. Snyder	W. E. Greek
Reliance No. 7	Wells Anderson	Boniy Martinez	James Smith	Robt. Stewart
Winton No. 1	Jack Demshar	George Sears	Elvin Robinson	S. Tysnky
Superior "C"	Frank Genetti, Sr.	Jim Brncic	John Ambus	Thos. Smith
Superior "D"	Wm. Clark	Louis Zamboni	John Stoffa	Richard Haag
Hanna No. 4	V. H. Thomas	Z. Wakabayashi	Gene Hill	W. B. Rae
Total	\$120	\$80	\$40	\$80

Suits of clothes awarded: Rudolph Kucheli, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine; Glenn Sprowell, Winton No. 1 Mine; Glen Patterson, Superior "C" Mine; Rudolph Battista, Superior "D" Mine and Jack Pickup, Sr., Hanna No. 4 Mine.

Superior "B" Mine was ineligible to participate.

### Bulletin Boards

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST COMPENSABLE INJURY

FIGURES TO AUGUST 31, 1937

	<i>Underground Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.....	193
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.....	33
Reliance No. 1 Mine.....	70
Reliance No. 7 Mine.....	76
Winton No. 1 Mine.....	230
Winton No. 3 Mine.....	387
Superior "B" Mine.....	28
Superior "C" Mine.....	193
Superior "D" Mine.....	284
Hanna No. 4 Mine.....	162
	<i>Outside Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple.....	2,499
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple.....	1,079

Reliance Tipple .....	915
Winton Tipple .....	2,699
Superior "B" Tipple.....	167
Superior "C" Tipple.....	2,973
Superior "D" Tipple.....	153
Hanna No. 4 Tipple.....	336

	<i>General Outside Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs .....	1,811
Reliance .....	2,083
Winton .....	2,296
Superior .....	2,568
Hanna .....	671

### August Injury

(Continued from page 423)

was a small piece of top coal, probably four inches thick. An attempt was made to take this top coal down while the face was being cleaned, but in this the crew was unsuccessful. Later when they drilled the face, one hole was to be placed which would bring it down. Two men were drilling this hole and Angelo was stand-

## Man Hours of Exposure Per Injury - Eight Months 1936 and 1937 Compared

YEAR 1936				YEAR 1937			
Month	For Month	For Period	Ratio	For Month	For Period	Ratio	
January .....	291,952		100.0	120,139		100.0	
February .....	335,624	313,788	104.1	87,162	101,295	84.3	
March .....	281,704	303,093	103.8	180,461	118,887	99.0	
April .....	144,404	239,617	82.1	82,177	109,710	91.3	
May .....	53,584	146,601	50.2	113,288	110,221	91.7	
June .....	87,589	132,983	45.5	94,628	107,469	89.5	
July .....	60,610	112,879	38.7	131,970	110,048	91.6	
August .....	35,506	87,088	29.8	289,856	119,039	99.1	

ing alongside the face when the coal fell and hit him on the foot just back of the steel cap of his hard-toed shoe, causing fractures to four toes.

This is the kind of injury which should be avoided very easily. Certainly this one was an avoidable injury, and prevented all the mines from receiving the double safety award which will be given when all mines go through the month without an injury.

### Schools

THE first public school in Wyoming was undoubtedly that at Fort Laramie, conducted by the Post Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Vaux, in 1852, his pupils being children of army officers. Cheyenne's first public school was dedicated January 5, 1868, and its High School was established in 1875.

Helen Rivers, Superior, Wyoming, has been engaged to teach commercial subjects at Hillsdale, Wyoming.

Quincy Tarter has tendered his resignation as grade principal at Superior, and henceforth will be connected with Casper schools.

The third grade at South Superior will hereafter be in charge of Miss Catherine Schiede, of Sheridan. We learn she is an accomplished pianiste, a graduate of Boston Conservatory.

Kate Moser, of Superior, has also been drafted by Casper school system, and will be succeeded by Dorothy Lewis, late of Nebraska.

Paul Hoemann, from Clearmont, Iowa, is the name of the new manual training teacher at Superior, and will also act as assistant coach.

Eugene Evans will have charge of music at Superior schools. He is a Wyoming University graduate, has a fine tenor voice, and was a member of the university band.

Mary Elizabeth Cashman, former teacher at Reliance, will handle upper elementary grades in Cheyenne schools, beginning September, 1937, term.

The teacherage at Reliance has been improved by the addition of two rooms, bath, hot water heating plant, sewer line, modern furniture, etc., and everything is in readiness at the opening of school.

C. W. Kurtz, superintendent of schools, Reliance, accompanied by his wife, spent several days fishing in the North country prior to the opening of school.

Howard Bash has accepted a position as assistant athletic coach here. He has been coach of the Campbell County High School basketball and football teams at Gillette, Wyoming.

Miss Eileen Whelan, of Rock Springs, will teach fifth grade pupils at the Stanton school, Laramie, the ensuing school year. She is a graduate of the local high school of 1932.

Vaughan Brinegar and wife and Miss Doris Capen have just returned from a lengthy visit in New York, where the first and last named attended summer school at N. Y. U.

### NAVY AND ARMY ENTRANCE EXAMS

Competitive examinations looking to the naming of principals and alternates to fill three vacancies at Annapolis and two at West Point will be held at Rock Springs and other points in the state on November 6, 1937, those eligible for the civil service examination to be bona fide citizens of Wyoming. Men desirous of consideration are requested to write to the Senator, at Room 232, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C., giving name, address, birth date, etc., mentioning town where they wish to take the examination.

Mrs. Newick: "On this side of the walk, I want you to put out some salivas. Now what would you suggest for the other side?"

Gardener: "Well, madam, maybe it would be a good idea to put some spittoonias there."

## Poems for October

**A.** F. CAMERON of Hastings, Nebr., called a few days ago, leaving with us a collection of Scottish songs with music, published in Glasgow a good many years ago, the book carrying no date of publication, this particular copy picked up by Mr. Cameron's son in a London book stall.

We are reproducing herewith a few of these old songs and naturally desiring to express our appreciation of Mr. Cameron's kindness we present for first choice "The March of the Cameron Men," author unknown:

### THE MARCH OF THE CAMERON MEN

"Ther's many a man of the Cameron clan,  
That has follow'd his chief to the field;  
He has sworn to support him, or die by his side,  
For a Cameron never can yield  
I hear the pibroch sounding, sounding, deep o'er  
the mountains and glens,  
While light springing footsteps are trampling  
the heath,  
'Tis the march of the Cameron men.  
'Tis the march,  
'Tis the march,  
'Tis the march of the Cameron men.

"Oh! proudly they walk, but each Cameron knows  
He may tread on the heather no more;  
But boldly he follows his chief to the field,  
Where his laurels were gather'd before.  
I hear the pibroch sounding, &c.

"The moon has arisen, it shines on that path  
Now trod by the gallant and true—  
High, high are their hopes, for their chieftain  
has said,  
That whatever men dare they can do.  
I hear the pibroch sounding, &c."

Our second choice, author also unknown, "I am a young man. I live wi' my Mither." This song carries the story of a young man whose "mither" undertook to secure for him as a wife a certain Betty, one of the inducements offered two dozen cows, Betty, however, not seemingly impressed:

### I AM A YOUNG MAN, I LIVE WI' MY MITHER

"I am a young man,  
I live wi' my mither,  
A braw decent kimmer I trow;  
But when I speak o' takin' a wife,  
She aye gets up in a lowe  
Sae what do you think o' me now, kind sirs;  
And what do you think I should try?  
For gin mither was deeing there's naebody livin'  
To mind the horse and the kye.

"There's red-headed Jenny lives down by our side.  
At shearin' she does ding them a',  
But her very face, mither canna abide,  
And her a wild hizzie<sup>1</sup> does ca'.

"Yestreen my mither, she pouther'd my wig  
As white as the driven snaw,  
She took an auld mutch<sup>2</sup>, and shot in my gravat<sup>3</sup>,  
Beside a big breastpin and a'.

"Noo gang awa' Sandy, ye're gaun to the waddin',  
Ye ken ye're to be the best man<sup>4</sup>,  
And Betty M'Haffie's to be the best maid<sup>5</sup>.  
Mak up to her noo like a man.

"I gaed to the waddin' and Betty was there.  
An' losh! but she was buskit braw<sup>6</sup>.  
She had ribbons and lace, a' deck'd round her face,  
And necklaces two or three raw.

"Sae to please my mither an speak up till her.  
At last I thocht I might try;  
So I speer'd at Betty if ever she heard  
We had twa dizzen o' kye.

"Sae what do you think o' me now, kind sirs.  
And what do you think I should try?  
But wi' a tooss o' her head, she answered. Indeed!  
Wha cares for you or your kye."

<sup>1</sup>Romping girl. <sup>2</sup>Morning cap. <sup>3</sup>Necktie. <sup>4</sup>Bridesman.  
<sup>5</sup>Bridesmaid. <sup>6</sup>Well-dressed.

The third selection is "The Kiss Ahint the Door." words by T. C. Latto, music by Thomas Anderson. a rollicking piece of humor, which will appeal to all.

### THE KISS AHINT THE DOOR

"O meikle bliss is in a kiss,  
Whyles mair than in a score:  
But wae betak' the stouin' smack  
I took ahint the door.  
O laddie, whisht, for sic a fricht  
I ne'er was in afore,  
Fu' brawly did my mither hear  
The kiss ahint the door.  
The wa's are thick, ye needna fear,  
But gin they jeer an' mock,  
I'll swear it was a startit cork,  
Or wyte the rusty lock.

"We stappit ben, while Maggie's face  
Was like a lowin' coal,  
An' as for me, I could hae crept  
Into a mouse's hole:  
The mither look't, sauff's how she look't!  
Thae mithers are a bore,

An' gleg as ony cat to hear  
 A kiss ahint the door.  
 O meikle, &c.

"The douce gudeman, tho' he was there,  
 As weel might been in Rome,  
 For by the fire he fuff'd his pipe,  
 An' never fash'd his thoom.  
 But tittrin' in a corner stood  
 The gawky sisters four,  
 A winter's nicht foir me they might  
 Hae stood ahint the door.  
 O meikle, &c.

"How daur ye tak' sic freedoms here?"  
 The bauld gudewife began;  
 Wi' that a foursome yell gat up,  
 I to my heels an' ran;  
 A besom whisket by my lug,  
 An' dishelouts half-a-score,  
 Catch me again, tho' fidgin' fain,  
 At kissing 'hint the door.  
 O meikle, &c."

The fourth, and concluding selection, "Get Up and Bar The Door," is an anonymous, old time interesting selection. The old ballad was recovered by David Herd and published in his edition in 1776. It is said to be an adaptation of the old ballad "John Blunt."

#### GET UP AND BAR THE DOOR

"It fell about the Mar'mas time,  
 And a gay time it was then,  
 O! When our gude-wife had puddings to mak',  
 And she boil'd them in the pan, O!

"The wind blew cauld frae north to south,  
 And blew in to the floor, O!  
 Quoth our gudeman to our gudewife,  
 'Get up and bar the door, O!'

"My hand is in my husswyfskip,  
 Gudeman, as ye may see, O!  
 An' it should na be barr'd this hundred year,  
 It's no be barr'd for me, O!"

"They made a paction 'tween them twaw,  
 They made it firm and sure, O!  
 Whaever spak' the foremost word,  
 Should rise and bar the door, O!

"Then by there came twa gentlemen,  
 At twelve o'clock at night, O!  
 And they could neither see house no ha',  
 No coal nor candle light, O!

"Now, whether is this a rich man's house,  
 Or whether it is a poor, O?

But never a word wad ane o' them speak,  
 For barring o' the door, O!

"And first they ate the white puddings,  
 And then they ate the black, O!  
 Tho' muckle thought the gudewife to hersel',  
 Yet ne'er a word she spak', O!

"Then said the ane unto the other—  
 'Here, man, tak' ye my knife, O!  
 Do ye tak' off the auld man's beard,  
 And I'll kiss the gudewife, O!'

"But there's nae water in the house,  
 And what shall we do then, O?  
 'What ails you at the puddin broo  
 That boils into the pan, O?'

"O up then started our gudeman  
 And an angry man was he, O!  
 'Will ye kiss my wife before my e'en,  
 And scaud me wi' puddin bree, O!'

"Then up and started our gudewife,  
 Gied threc skips on the floor, O!  
 'Gudeman, ye've spoken the foremost  
 Get up and bar the door, O!'"

#### Annual Flower Show of Woman's Club

At the Fifth Annual Flower Show of the Rock Springs Woman's Club, held in the Old Timers' Building, August 20th, Mrs. Pauline Paoli, wife of Eugene Paoli, Pit Car Loader in Mine No. 8, Rock Springs, was awarded forty ribbons, easily capturing first prize. Frank Franch, Barnman at Winton, received 30 ribbons and was given second honors for his beautiful display and arrangement. Tied for third prize were Mrs. Harry Lunn, wife of Company Hoistman at Winton and Mrs. Tommasini, of Rock Springs. In all, 98 varieties of flowers were entered by 21 exhibitors. But four people sent in vegetables, and the winners under that classification were all employees of The Union Pacific Coal Company, viz.: Messrs. Paoli, (Rock Springs), Madsen and Franch (of Winton).

Miss Susie Sanford, home demonstration agent of Evanston, Wyo., said in discussing the flower shows at Rock Springs and Green River, where she had acted as judge, that for the first time at any flower show she had attended every flower exhibited was tagged with its botanical name, an improvement visitors seemed to appreciate.

Outstanding were exhibits of water lillies and table decorations. Children's vegetable and flower garden exhibits also were viewed with interest.

# Engineering Department

## Description and Geographic Features of Grand Teton National Park<sup>x</sup>

*Data Collected by C. E SWANN*

ARTICLE NO. 27 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY

THE Grand Teton National Park embraces the most scenic portion of the Teton Range of Wyoming, with an area of approximately 150 square miles, or 96,000 acres. It varies from three to nine miles in width and is 27 miles in length. The northern extremity of the park is about 11 miles south of the southern boundary of Yellowstone National Park. This park was established by President Coolidge on February 26, 1929.

In addition to its sublime peaks and canyons, the Grand Teton National Park includes six large lakes and many smaller bodies of water, glaciers, and snowfields, and extensive forests of pine, fir, spruce, cottonwood, and aspen. However, much of the park area is above timberline (10,500 feet), the Tetons rising 3,000 to more than 7,000 feet above the floor of Jackson Hole.

The great array of peaks which constitutes the scenic climax of this national park is one of the noblest in the world. It is Alpine in the truest sense. Southwest of Jenny Lake is a culminating group of lofty peaks whose dominating figure is the Grand Teton, the famous mountain after which the park takes its name. The resemblance of this group, whose clustered, tapering spires tower aloft to a height of thousands of feet and are hung with never-melting snowfields, to a vast cathedral, must suggest itself to every observer.

However widely traveled, visitors viewing the Tetons for the first time confess that the beauty of this park and the rugged grandeur of its mountains come to them as a distinct revelation. This is amply proved by the increasingly large number of visitors who return summer after summer to spend their vacations in the Grand Teton National Park. The recreational possibilities of these mountains, they have found, are practically limitless. Here they may camp on the lakes, swim and fish, ride or hike the trails, engage in the strenuous sport of mountaineering, or—if their needs and wishes so dictate—simply relax and rest.

The Grand, Middle, and South Tetons comprise the historic Trois Tetons, which were noted landmarks to the trappers and explorers of the early nineteenth century. The Three Tetons are seen to

best advantage from the west and southwest. As the observer's viewpoint is shifted, the major peaks change greatly in outline and relative position, but despite this fact one soon learns to recognize each.

Eleven peaks are of such boldness and prominence that they receive rank as major peaks. In order of descending altitude they are: Grand Teton, 13,766 feet; Mount Owen, 12,922; Middle Teton, 12,798; Mount Moran, 12,594; South Teton, 12,505; Mount Teewinot, 12,317; Buck Mountain, 11,923; Nez Perce, 11,900; Mount Woodring, 11,585; Mount Wister, 11,480; and Mount St. John, 11,440.

In addition to the 11 major peaks there are an even larger number of somewhat lesser prominence and altitude, such as Cloudveil Dome, 12,026 feet; Eagles Rest, 11,300; Table Mountain, 11,075; Bivouac Peak, 11,000; Prospectors Mountain, 11,000; Rockchuck, 11,000; Rolling Thunder, 10,900; Fossil Mountain, 10,800; Rendezvous Peak, 10,800; Mount Hunt, 10,775; Symmetry Spire, 10,500; and Storm Point, 10,100, as well as a host of nameless pinnacles and crags which serve still further to make the Teton skyline the most jagged of any on the continent.

The larger lakes of the park, Leigh, Beaver Dick, Jenny, Bradley, Taggart, and Phelps, all lie close to the foot of the range and, like beads, are linked together by the sparkling, tumbling waters of Cottonwood Creek and neighboring streams. Nestled



*The Teton Range, Jackson Lake in the foreground.*

<sup>x</sup>National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

in dense forests outside the mouths of canyons, these lakes mirror in their quiet depths nearby peaks whose pointed summits rise with sheer slopes a mile or more above their level.

#### HISTORY OF THE REGION

Many of our national parks have been carved from wilderness areas previously little known to man and but seldom visited. The Tetons, on the contrary, are remarkably rich in historic associations. The Grand Teton itself has been referred to by an eminent historian as "the most noted historic summit of the West."

Up to the beginning of the last century Indians held undisputed sway over the country dominated by the three Tetons. Then as now Jackson Hole was literally a happy hunting ground, and, while the severe winters precluded permanent habitation, during the milder seasons bands of Indians frequently came into the basin on hunting or warring expeditions. They represented many tribes, usually hostile to each other: The dreaded Blackfeet, the Crows, the Nez Perce, the Flatheads, the Shoshoni, and others. There is little reason to believe that these Indians ever invaded the more rugged portions of the Tetons, but it is certain they regularly crossed the range, utilizing the several passes.

The Tetons probably first became known to white men in 1808, in which year the intrepid John Colter crossed the range, presumably near Teton Pass on the memorable journey which also made him discoverer of the Yellowstone country. In 1811 the Astorians, under Wilson Price Hunt, entered Jackson Hole by the Hoback Canyon and, failing in an attempt to navigate the Snake River, likewise crossed the Teton Range in the vicinity of Teton Pass, continuing thence to the mouth of the Columbia, where the trading post, Astoria, was founded. The Tetons also figure in the adventures of the returning Astorians in 1812. In Washington Irving's classic account of the Astorian expedition (Astoria, published in 1836) the name "Tetons" first appears in literature.

The decades which follow may truly be referred to as "the Fur Era," for the Tetons became the center of remarkable activities on the part of fur trappers representing both British and American interests, the former by the Northwest and Hudson's Bay Companies, the latter by a succession of companies operating out of St. Louis, Mo. "It was the trio of peaks so distinctively presented from the west and southwest that made the Tetons famous as landmarks among the roving trappers who, guiding their courses by these easily recognized summits, singly or in groups passed over Teton Pass and through Pierres Hole in their seasonal migrations to and from their remote hunting grounds." Could these ancient monuments speak they "would make known some of the most interesting events in the annals of the fur trade. For this was the paradise of the trapper. In every direction meandered the streams along which he pursued his trade, and near-



*The Grand Teton, Elevation 13,766, second highest peak in Wyoming, surpassed only by Gannett Peak, in the Wind River Range.*

by were the valleys where the rival companies gathered in annual conclave to fight the bloodless battles of their business. There is scarcely an acre of open country in sight of it that has not been the scene of forgotten struggles with the implacable Blackfeet, while far and near, in unknown graves, lie many obscure wanderers of whose lonely fate no record survives." Captain Bonneville, Father De-Smet, Rev. Samuel Parker, Jedediah Smith, Bridger, Kit Carson, David Jackson (after whom Jackson Hole and Jackson Lake were named), Sublette, Joe Meek—these are names to conjure with in western history! These and many others equally distinguished appear in the records of the Teton country, particularly in the third and fourth decades of the century. The 1832 rendezvous of the American trappers was held in Teton Basin, then known as "Pierres Hole," at the foot of the Tetons; it was attended by many of the most famous trappers of the time, and furnished occasion for the Battle of Pierres Hole, a notable engagement between the trappers and Blackfeet.

The picturesque name, "Jackson Hole" dates back to 1828, in which year Capt. William Sublette so named it after his fellow trapper, David Jackson, who was especially partial to this beautiful valley. The term "hole" was used by the trappers of that period in much the same sense as is the word "basin" today, being applied to any mountain-girt valley.

In the 1840s the value of beaver skins declined and with it the fur trade. By 1845 the romantic trapper of "the Fur Era" had vanished from the Rockies—not, however, without having won for himself an imperishable place in American history. During the next four decades the valleys near the Tetons were largely deserted, except for wandering bands of Indians that still occasionally drifted in. But the frontier was relentlessly closing in, and one



*The Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, in the shadow of the Grand Teton.*

Government expedition after another passed through the Teton country or skirted its borders. Most important of these were the Hayden surveys, which in 1871, 1872, 1877, and 1878 sent parties into the region. The names of several members of the 1872 expedition are perpetuated in connection with Leigh, Beaver Dick, Jenny, Bradley, Taggart, and Phelps Lakes. Orestes St. John, geologist with the 1877 Hayden party, and the great artist, Thomas Moran, who in 1879 went with a military escort to paint the Tetons, are similarly remembered in the names of two of the principal peaks. To this transition period also belong the earliest prospectors of Jackson Hole, as well as several famous big-game hunters who came here in search of trophies—fore-runners of the hundreds of hunters who now annually invade this region.

In the middle eighties came the first settlers. They entered by Teton Pass, and to begin with naturally settled in the south end of the hole. Here as elsewhere the story of the homesteader has been one of isolation, privations, and hardship, met, however, with persistency and indomitable courage. Nor is the story confined to the past, for maintaining a livelihood amongst these mountains still calls for resourcefulness, fortitude, and—not infrequently—even heroism.

History, here, is still in the making. Teton Forest Reserve was not created until 1897; the railroad reached Victor in 1912; the Jackson Lake Dam was finished in 1911; many of the roads and bridges of the region were constructed within the past decade; and the Grand Teton National Park was created in 1929. The detailed exploration of the range and the conquest of its high peaks have taken place in relatively recent years, and since 1929 trails have been built which for the first time make the Tetons really accessible to the public. In later paragraphs will be found an account of the mountaineering history of the Tetons. And so the dramatic human story of these mountains is brought down to the present.

## A Master Letter

**T**HOUGH I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.

And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing.

And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.

Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up.

Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked thinketh no evil:

Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth;

Beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things.

Charity never faileth: but whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away.

For we know in part, and we prophesy in part.

But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away.

When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child: but when I became a man, I put away childish things.

For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known.

And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.—*Paul of Tarsus.*

## Canadian Legion

Mr. J. A. G. Chenney, Central Area Commander of the Canadian Legion forces, accompanied by his wife, visited Rock Springs Post No. 53 on September 23rd, many members of Kemmerer Post No. 91 also being in attendance. Enroute from his home at Bakersfield, California, an official visit was made to the Legionnaires of Salt Lake City.

Joining the Canadian forces early in the war. Captain Chenney was attached to the 33rd Canadian Infantry and led his Company "over the top" at Vimy Ridge in 1917. Invalided home to Canada, he was named Train Conducting officer with "HQ" at Halifax. In 1920, he entered the service of an oil company in the British West Indies, spending three years at Trinidad, thence removing to California where he since has resided.

He is a charter member of General Alexander Ross post of the Canadian Legion at Bakersfield, which he helped organize, and has served in several capacities, viz.: Adjutant, Vice Commander and Commander, and, at the recent Santa Monica convention, he was unanimously elected Central Area Commander.

## Coal Here, There and Everywhere

The Bureau of Mines announces that the best single index of prosperity in the United States was the domestic gasoline consumption for the first half of 1937—246 million barrels were burned—an all-time peak.

The Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation is mining coal underneath the Atlantic Ocean  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles from the shore at Sydney, Nova Scotia, Canada. At another of its properties in that province, operations are being conducted at 4,000 feet from the surface, which is claimed to be the deepest coal mining being done on this continent.

The Mine Inspectors' Institute of America, at its 28th annual convention held at Columbus, Ohio, late in July elected Mr. Richard Maize as its President; Mr. J. J. Rutledge, Chief Mining Engineer of the Maryland Bureau of Mines, Baltimore, Vice President; Thomas Allen, of Denver, Colorado, 2nd Vice President; Mr. James McSherry, 3rd Vice President; and C. A. McDowell, J. J. Forbes, Pittsburgh, both re-elected Secretary and Assistant Secretary, respectively.

The 1938 session meets at Springfield, Illinois.

Harry L. Gandy has resigned the Presidency of the Sheridan-Wyoming Coal Company, Monarch, Wyoming, to become Chairman of District 8 of the Bituminous Coal Producers Board, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Annual Convention of the National Coal Association will meet in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 7th—8th.

Report has it that a coal mine of one thousand million tons has been discovered in Assam, India. Coal mines have also been found near Sylhet in the same province.

In order to solve the problems of converting coal into petrol (gasoline) and oil that would be usable, it is stated by a high official of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Great Britain, that over five million dollars had been expended. The process today was considered a successful operation but it did not present a favorable opportunity for the investment of large sums of private capital.

Great Britain in the last 24 years has granted patents to 62 different persons and companies covering the extraction of oil from coal. In 1935-36-37 90 patents covering such inventions were granted in that country to persons and firms in Liechtenstein, 34 to Germany, 12 to France, 7 to Switzerland, 4 to United States, 3 to Australia and 2 to the United Kingdom.

The National Bituminous Coal Commission has announced the production for the first half of 1937 as 224,987,000 net tons, an increase of 12 per cent over 1936.

An international conference of coal producing nations will be called by the International Labor Organization in April, 1938, the exact date and place to be announced later.

The 44th annual meeting of the Illinois Mining Institute will be held November 5th at Springfield, Illinois, as per announcement of Secretary-Treasurer B. E. Schonthal.

M. M. Prigorovsky, soviet geologist, told the International Geology congress in session at Moscow recently the world has coal reserves of more than eight trillion tons, with the largest supply in the United States. Reserves in the United States, he said, are about 3,795,000,000,000 tons. Those of the U.S.R.R. are at least 1,600,000,000,000 tons, he said, and "we expect to increase these figures with the discovery of new coal-bearing areas through the development of geological exploration and prospecting."

R. H. (Bert) Pape has just been elected President of the Sheridan Coal Co. and of the Hotchkiss Coal Co., at Sheridan, Wyo., vice Harry L. Gandy resigned to accept position with the National Bituminous Coal Commission at Cincinnati. Mr. Pape will be remembered as a former western coal operator connected with interests in Utah and Wyoming and who has been located at New York and Boston the past ten years.

### Autumn

Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness!  
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun;  
Conspiring with him how to load and bless  
With fruit the vines that round the

thatch-eaves run;

To bend with apples the moss'd cottage trees,  
And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core;  
To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel shells  
With a sweet kernel; to set budding more,  
And still more, later flowers for the bees,  
Until they think warm days will never cease,  
For summer has o'er-brimm'd their clammy cells.

—John Keats

### EASILY EXCUSED

Willie's little sister came to the schoolroom door and handed the following note to the teacher:  
"Teacher, please excuse Willie—he caught a skunk."

## Dinner to Mr. W. D. Bryson

**M**R. W. D. BRYSON, Manager of Operations of the Colony Coal Co., this city, accepted a position with the Utah Fuel Company as General Superintendent, and his headquarters are now at Castlegate, Utah, effective Sept. 1, 1937.

On Saturday evening, August 28, a dinner at the Park Hotel was tendered "Dave" by some seventy coal and business friends of the vicinity. Many talks were made following the meal, the speakers referring to the prowess of Mr. Bryson as a good fisherman, a fine bridge player, a clever coal operating official, and a golf player *par excellence*. Responding, "Dave" regretted leaving this city, and believed he would in the future have occasion to return here frequently and renew former friendships. He was handed a commodious traveling bag, the gift of those sitting around the tables, and he expressed delight at the agreeable surprise.

All wished him success in his new field of endeavor.

It was a very pleasant affair and the large turnout testified to the popularity and esteem in which the recipient was held in the community.

It is understood that Mr. Hal C. Marchant will be in charge of operations in his capacity as assistant to president with office at Denver.

## Chess and the Emperor

It is written that the game of chess was invented by a poor native of China, several centuries before the Christian Era.

He taught the game to his emperor and that all powerful potentate was so pleased that he offered the inventor any reward that he cared to name. His humble subject prostrated himself, kissed the emperor's feet and said:

"Celestial One, your most humble slave's wants are few. Command the Most High Mandarin of Agriculture to give me one grain of rice for the first square on the honorable chessboard, two grains for the second square, four for the third square and so on, doubling the number of rice grains for each previous square until each of the sixty-four squares have been paid for in grains of rice."

The simple, but kindly emperor gave the order over his hand and seal, but to this day, China has been unable to discharge this debt to the chess inventor or his descendants, if any. It would have required 9,307,253,865,320,644,608 grains of rice!!!

## Brazilians Famous as Coffee Drinkers

**A**CURIOS blending of the simple and the formal characterizes the life of Brazil in general and that of Rio de Janeiro in particular. In speaking to each other, for instance, Brazilians use the third person, reserving the familiar "you" for close acquaintances and employees. If they wish to reprimand a servant they do so not by taking him to task but simply by addressing him in formal rather than familiar terms—and it works.

In their homes the residents of Rio de Janeiro are a charming people, because they believe in simplicity. Americans will find very little of "putting on the dog" in the Brazilian capital. The people of Rio like visitors in the home and pay them the honor of being natural and unpretentious.

In many ways, family life there varies much from that of the United States. The family, for one thing, is a much closer unit. Family get-togethers are the usual thing and are even carried so far that there are often set days in each month for them. The members of Brazilian families also feel a great personal responsibility for one another. When some one is in trouble, the head of the family comes to his aid at once, for not to do so would be disgraceful.

Even business has its formalities, and the traveler who does not observe them is likely to come away without the article he wanted to buy. The Brazilian man of business greets his customer as a guest and likely as not has coffee served. He expects then to talk of casual matters, the weather, sports, one's health, considering these of more real importance than mere business.—*Am. Exp. Travel Service.*

Wedding Guest: "So this is the fourth wedding in your family?"

McTavish: "Ay; and our confetti's gettin' aufu' grity."

The Chicago Journal of Commerce prints this paragraph, written by the late W. G. Sibley, in the masthead of its editorial page:

"All the wild ideas of unbalanced agitators the world over in their ignorant and pitiable quest for happiness through revolution, confiscation of property, and crime, cannot overthrow the eternal truth that the one route to happiness through property or government is over the broad and open highway of service. And service always means industry, thrift, respect for authority, and recognition of the rights of others."

## Obituary

### DEATH OF JOSEPH HEGEDUS

Joseph Hegedus, age 39, a miner employed at Reliance, died at the Wyoming General Hospital here on August 24th, following a brief illness. He was a native of Austria and had been in the service of the Company since 1920. Surviving are his widow and three daughters. The funeral was held from the North Side Catholic Church August 28th, Rev. Albin Gnidovec officiating. The Knights of Columbus conducted the Rosary service at the family residence.

# » » » Ye Old Timers « « «

## August Ravenelli

August Ravenelli, born Tyrol, Austria, July 23, 1891 naturalized at Green River in 1925, is a married man. Was first employed at Rock Springs in October, 1910, as Miner under Foreman Ben Lewis. Is a member of the Old Timers' Association, and wears a yellow badge, indicating a service of between 25 and 30 years. Attended night school here for three years in order to perfect himself in examination for citizenship.



*August Ravenelli*

## Ignatz Kudar

Ignatz Kudar was born in Austria June 25, 1881, and received naturalization papers in 1915 at Green River. Is a married man. First employment was as a miner at Rock Springs in September, 1904, under Foreman John Dykes. Is an Old Timer with approximately 37 years' service.



*Ignatz Kudar*

## General Electric Company Has Large Percentage of Old Timers.

A recent survey conducted by the General Electric Company shows that over forty per cent of its employees have worked for ten or more years. Those employed more than five years number 42,785, while those with ten or more years number 32,019.

## Frank Ord

Frank Ord was born in England, September 9, 1866, and holds naturalization papers dated Green River in 1896. Is a married man. Quit service several times to go ranching. First employed as a miner at Rock Springs in October, 1882, under late Foreman John McBride. Is an Old Timer, and gets a thrill each year in attending the Reunion and its activities.



*Frank Ord*

One man has 54 continuous years, another 50. Fifty-three employees have been with the company 45 or more years; over 200 for 40 years or more; over 1,000 for 35 years or more, while 6,383 are eligible for the Quarter Century Club comprising those who have 25 years or more.

Tom Overy, Foreman, Mine No. 4, Rock Springs, has recently been operated upon for appendicitis. During his lay-off, he was succeeded by Lige Daniels.

Frank McCarty, sojourning at Pinedale, sent down a fine mess of trout to the bunch in the General Offices. They were very tasty and much appreciated.

Joseph Iredale, Salt Lake City, at one time President of the Old Timers' Association, was in town recently en route to the Jackson Hole country.

Emil Bergquist and wife are back from two months spent in California. They attended a Wyoming picnic near Los Angeles, and met many former residents of this city.

### AN ACIDOUS REPLY

"Jones, what do  $\text{HNO}_3$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  signify?"

"Well—ah—er—Professor, I have both of them right on the tip of my tongue, but—ah—er'r—."

"You had better spit them out quickly or you won't have any tongue. They are respectively Nitric and Sulphuric Acid!"

# » » Of Interest to Women « «

## Choice Recipes

### CHERRY SALAD

One can large red California cherries, French dressing, lettuce leaves, filbert nut meats.

Drain and pit the cherries; fill them with the nut meats (whole or chopped). Mix the juice of the cherries and the French dressing. Pour this over the cherries and serve very cold on crisp lettuce leaves.

### RASPBERRY JAM HEARTS

One-half cup raspberry jam, 1 package raspberry gelatine,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups hot water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint whipping cream.

Dissolve the gelatine in hot water and let stand until it starts to congeal. Then beat until thick. Fold in whipped cream and jam. Put mixture into heart molds and let stand until thoroughly chilled. Unmold on lettuce leaf. Garnish with whipped cream and a maraschino cherry.

### CREAMED CELERY AND EGGS

Six hard-cooked eggs, 2 cups cooked diced celery,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups white sauce (medium) buttered crumbs, sugar, salt, butter, or substitute.

Slice eggs and combine with celery. Add white sauce and pour into shallow, well-oiled dish. Cover with buttered crumbs. If desired, arrange a ring of thinly sliced tomatoes on top as a garnish. Sprinkle with salt and a little sugar. Dot with butter or butter substitute. Brown slightly in a hot oven.

There is nothing quite so delicious as fresh pineapple, but sometimes we fear the extreme tartness of this fruit, and it is passed by. Here is a way to serve it, preserving all the freshness of the fruit, and yet making sure that it is sweet enough.

Peel and dice the pineapple and pour over it a syrup made of sugar and water—about half a cup of sugar to three-quarters of a cup of water boiled for a few minutes. When cool set in the ice-box and serve cold.

Try this tasty new vegetable combination with breaded veal cutlet, buttered new potatoes, bread and butter, and a dessert of stewed dried apricots and sugar cookies:

Three cups diced celery, 2 tablespoons minced onion, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 No. 2 can ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups) lima beans,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup top milk,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{8}$  teaspoon pepper.

Cook the celery until tender; drain. Sauté the onion in the butter in a saucepan until tender. Add

the celery, drained lima beans and the top milk, salt and pepper, and heat well. Serves 6. To serve 2 or 3, make half this recipe.

## Women's Activities

MISS ALICE TEFFT of Oxford, N. Y., is a "professional listener." The 19-year-old business school graduate, out of a job, recently launched her listening career with this want ad in the personal column of a newspaper: "Professional listener. Will listen to anyone's troubles. No records kept. \$1 a half hour, \$2 an hour."

Holder of the highest honor the pope can bestow on a woman, Mrs. Nicholas Brady of Manhasset, L. I., wealthy church woman and papal duchess, plans to marry William Macauley, Irish Free State envoy to the Vatican.

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, who is resigning next June as president of Mount Holyoke College for Women, has entered a protest in the selection of a male successor.

The Arizona house of representatives recently elected a woman speaker pro tem for the first time in history. She is Mrs. Bridgie Porter, veteran of four regular and five special sessions. Her husband is a Phoenix fireman.

A "flying alarm clock" has solved the wake-up problem for Madame Elizabeth Rethberg, opera singer, of New York City. Each morning at rising time an Indian charma thrush flies into Madame Rethberg's bedroom, perches on her shoulder and awakens her with sweet music.

Delegates to the California Federation of Women's Clubs, in a recent convention in Coronado, adopted a resolution opposing a change in the organization of the United States supreme court "except by regular amendment to the constitution."

Miss Effie L. Fish, 76 years old, postmaster of Teaticket, Mass., is the only one this small office has had since it was established in 1890. Between mail arrivals, which bring an average of fifty letters a day into the office, Miss Fish retails penny candy to children and sewing materials to village housewives.

Mrs. Friedel Schumann, social worker in Ger-

many, has covered about 3,000 miles on horseback in four and a half months, during which she collected 125,000 marks for the National Socialist Winter relief fund. She visited all parts of Germany, riding in all kinds of weather, to collect for the needy.

Merely moving her fingers over the face of a man killed by an automobile, Mrs. Susan Rielly, 59-year-old blind woman of Philadelphia, Pa., identified the victim as her husband.

### Household Hints

SOME authorities on tea say that milk enhances the flavor of good tea, while cream and lemon tend to disguise its flavor.

If you put a heavy Turkish towel in the bottom of the basin in which you are washing valuable china or glassware, the danger of chipping will be practically eliminated.

When you rip a garment, do you need someone to hold it taut for you? Why not just pad the top of a brick, then cover the entire brick with a gay colored cloth? Pin the garment to the padded top of the brick when you rip, etc., and you can then hold the material taut alone. This is also helpful when overcasting or hemming a garment.

Pale shell pink is the smart china shade of the moment. An important housewares department shows a complete dinner set in this lovely color on a mahogany table with crystal candlesticks and cream colored linen. For casual entertaining, inexpensive gay pottery dishes are widely used. Try orange luncheon plates with yellow cups and saucers and blue glasses.

Beet greens afford variety in spring vegetable serving. Select greens to which beets about one inch in diameter are attached. Wash well. Cook both beets and greens for about 20 minutes—or until the beets are tender when tested with a fork. Drain and serve with butter and seasonings.

To remove chocolate or cocoa stains, cover the stained area with cold water. Then sprinkle a thin layer of powdered borax over the stain. After about 10 minutes, rinse well in boiling water.

Keep a tray or table near the mechanical refrigerator. Doing so cuts down the time necessary for transferring foods to and from its shelves.

A teaspoon of salt added to each quart of water used in cleaning spinach, watercress and other small-leaved greens will help to draw out small insects which may be in them.

Baked or broiled fish requires frequent basting to prevent it from becoming dry. Two tablespoons of butter may be added to two-thirds of a cup of boiling water for this purpose.

Fruit and berry pies with lattice-style tops require less baking time than the regular two-crust pies.

A party of American tourists in a bus were being driven among the mountains of Switzerland.

"Say, where did those large rocks come from?" asked the man next to the driver.

"The glaciers brought them down," replied the driver.

"But where are the glaciers?" was the next question.

"They've gone back to get more rocks," was the weary reply.

### Reverend Robert E. Abraham Dies at Thermopolis

Rev. Robert Emmet Abraham passed away from a heart attack following an appendectomy in a Thermopolis, Wyoming hospital Monday evening, August 23rd.

Funeral services were held at Trinity Church, Thermopolis, Thursday, August 26th. Shortly thereafter the remains were shipped to Cincinnati, Ohio for cremation, a brother of Reverend Mr. Abraham, his only surviving relative, meeting the remains at Cincinnati, thereafter depositing the ashes in the family burial ground in Ashville, N. C.

Rev. Mr. Abraham was born in Kentucky, Nov. 25, 1877. Had he lived until November next he would have been 60 years old. He was educated at Kenyon Theological seminary in Ohio. Following his graduation he served as rector of Trinity church in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1918 he accepted a call to the Wyoming missionary diocese, becoming a rector of the parish at Encampment. The following year he was transferred to Green River and in 1922 he accepted a call to the Rock Springs parish. In 1930 he returned to Green River, remaining there until 1931, when he transferred to Thermopolis. Since that time and up to his death he was rector of Trinity Episcopal church in that city.

Rev. Mr. Abraham was a quiet, unassuming Christian clergyman, noted even more for the sympathetic work done among the people in his parish than for preaching showy sermons, responsive to every call made by the sick, dying and unfortunate, his sympathetic, kindly manner lightening the heart-loads of many. Rock Springs has enjoyed the administration of many fine clergymen, representing various denominations, who have moved or passed away. Among these the memory of Rev. Mr. Abraham will live long in the hearts of those who knew him.

# » » » Our Young Women « « «

## Random Notes on Styles

A gay athlete will delight in a 22-inch scarf or hankie of silk printed in bright colors, the designs depicting every type of sporting activity.

Dresses that do not have a permanently crisp finish are usually starched lightly.

Cottons and linens are dried after rinsing, then sprinkled evenly and rolled loosely for fifteen to twenty minutes before being ironed. In ironing them with an iron having a thermostatic control, set it at "cotton" or "medium."

Silks and rayons are rolled in Turkish towels to remove excess moisture and are then either rolled loosely in towels or hung up for a few minutes before ironing. For silks set the thermostatic control at "silk" or "low." Acetate rayons are ironed at the lowest temperature.

Many girls who like themselves in bangs will no doubt be getting a new haircut as soon as summer is over, for some of the cleverest of the berets are worn well back on the head to show bangs, curls or part, whatever it may be. Some berets are made of velvet, fur felt, antelope felt and other new fabrics and stand straight up in front and hug the head at the back.

Others cavort high on one side with a rakish drop on the other side, with a brilliant quill adding a rich color note. These come in brown, black and other shades of velvet.

Everything has sculptured lines, accenting the bosom and molded to the figure at the waist... daytime necklines are high, shoulders are square and slightly padded, with subtle exaggeration.

Fall collections, there are many one-piece wool dresses with short fur coats—black wool with broadtail is a favorite combination, and spruce green with full-backed swagger coats of soft beige sheared panther.

Some of the black wool dresses have elbow-length sleeves. Some have a suit effect, given by short fitted jackets trimmed with black wool embroidery.

Youth, simplicity and variety are the keynotes . . . Some of the dresses with snug, molded waistlines have the hips accented with a horizontal band of cloth.

Skirt lengths, according to Paris and other authorities, are quoted at a low of 14 inches from the ground for narrow, straight skirts, and a high of 15 inches for the circular ones.

For coats, suits, evening costumes, etc., smooth woolens are definitely on the way in, although en route for several years. These embrace broadcloth, ducetyn, velours, etc. The big couturiers are endorsing and featuring broadcloth.

Plaids will be popular in tweed fashion. Some will use reversible plaid, one of the colors of which being used for a solid reverse. These will be used for boxy topcoats, suits, and in capes as well.

One prominent New York manufacturer has special displays in windows introducing new Linton tweeds.

Plaids, one a black and white, the other black, red and white, are developed in travel coats trimmed with lynx or natural gray wolf.

## Beauty

Let the beauty seeker put her mind on the practical care of her skin rather than the glorifying effects of makeup. Synthetic coloring is all right, but means little or nothing if the texture of the skin isn't free of flaws.

It won't do to depend upon short cuts to beauty, to believe that the ravages of sleeplessness, fatigue or digestive disturbances can be hidden by rouge and powder. A tired woman can't look her best.

A beautiful complexion depends upon hygienic living. One must keep to a balanced diet, bathe daily, breathe deeply, exercise in the open air. The skin is a health barometer. If one isn't well, the skin is pale, gray or "yellow."

Keep the surface scrupulously clean; don't forget that soap is the queen of cosmetics. Use warm water for cleansing and cold water to stimulate the blood streams and to contract the pores. Play with your fragrant cosmetics and enjoy them, but remember that the laws of health must not be disregarded.

The well-dressed woman does not wear high heels or decorative shoes on the street. The medium boulevard or Cuban heel is the proper one for the tailored suit. As for those "cutie booties" with toe cutouts, don't consider them except when you go in for fluffy apparel. They're sweet, but they

(Please turn to page 441)

## Boy Scout Activities

### The Boy Scout World Jamboree Held at Vogelenzang, Holland in August 1937

FROM the Manchester Guardian Weekly, one of England's greatest newspapers, we reproduce the story of the Fifth Boy Scout Jamboree, one that will interest our Boy Scouts.

"The fifth World Jamboree is over, and the 28,000 Scouts from 31 different nations who took part in it have returned to their homes. It was not by any means the largest rally of Scouts that has taken place; the 1929 Jamboree at Birkenhead united nearly double the number of boys. But a jamboree is not just a 'carousal or spree,' as the Oxford Dictionary defines it. It is an opportunity presented once every four years to emphasize one particular aspect of Scouting—for Scouts from all over the world to meet and to make friends. And when more than 30,000 are encamped together the geographical extent of the camp hinders that object. Moreover, at this Jamboree in Vogelenzang, in Holland, the site could not contain more than the 28,000 invited.

"But before even the Jamboree started certain factors lent it a lasting significance. It was, in the first place, the thirtieth anniversary since Lord Baden-Powell founded the movement with the experimental camp on Brownsea Island and 'faced the world in shorts.' Secondly, only a few weeks before the Jamboree opened figures were published which disclosed a record increase in the number of Scouts in the world.

"It was, fortunately, a Jamboree almost without 'incident.' What Dutchmen have been doing for centuries for their own country Dutch Rover Scouts had done on a lesser scale for the camp site during the previous nine months. The Dutch deserve every credit for a magnificent site, so laid out that the pastoral nature of the landscape was preserved, with cows grazing in fields directly adjacent to the camp. Credit for the perfect weather that lasted throughout the fortnight may be given perhaps to the symbol chosen for the Jamboree, a Jacob's staff, an early form of sextant used by Dutch navigators for 'shooting the sun.'

"A comparison of the various contingents at the Jamboree can only be made on one basis—whether they adhere to or depart from the standards of scouting as laid down by the Chief Scout. Lord Baden-Powell once confessed that when he started the movement it was to be acceptable only to the Anglo-Saxon world. How far British culture has been assimilated through scouting by the youth of foreign nations only a visit to a Jamboree shows.

One instance at this Jamboree was the name chosen by a troop of Dutch disabled Scouts—the Nelson troop.

"No longer did the Hungarians, as at a former Jamboree, fly their flag at half-mast and dig an open grave to commemorate their lost territories; at Vogelenzang not even the visit of the Archduke Otto to the Austrian and Hungarian encampments provoked any nationalist demonstration.

"Only two contingents, it seemed, the United States and Poland, were departing from the Chief Scout's ideals, although in opposite directions. Camp beds, food prepared continually by youths who were expert cooks, eating done off picnic plates of papier-mache (thus disposing of 80 per cent of the washing-up drudgery), and other touches gave the American camp the reputation among other contingents of a Hollywood palace, though there is no reason to suppose that American Scouts are unable to look after themselves when it comes to backwoods camping. The Poles, on the other hand, showed all the advantages and disadvantages of a state-controlled movement. Their uniform—especially the cap, which is of the Pilsudski kind, and their long military cloaks—is different. At the Jamboree they were good mixers and in great demand as spectacular folk-dancers. But some of their boys showed a military obedience and their leaders a national arrogance difficult to reconcile with our ideas of Scouting.

"Although the international aspect of a Jamboree is always to the front, for many contingents the Jamboree is an occasion for the realization of their own national unity. For the Dutch the presence in camp of a large contingent from the Dutch East Indies meant a great deal. In the sub-camps into which the British Empire contingent was split there were composite troops containing British boys from Berkshire and Brussels, Bristol and Barbados, Leeds and Alexandria. Boys even from Ulster and the Irish Free State met one another for the first time in their lives. In the Norwegian contingent were Scouts who had never before left the Arctic Circle. The Swiss camp itself was a multi-lingual Jamboree, with boys from the German, French and Italian parts of the confederation meeting for the first time. In France there were three separate Scout associations, for Catholics, for Protestants, and for both. And Sweden has a Y. M. C. A. and an open association. Only a Jamboree can unite these groups on an equal footing. For the great majority only another world war will bring them face to face with the youth of other nations.

A no less important aspect of scouting which the Jamboree brought home was the extent to which the movement is acting as a trustee for the nation's folklore and peasant culture in many countries. The wearing of the kilt by the Scouts of Scotland is one obvious example. But it was clear from the performances given at the Jamboree that scouting is rendering something like a national good turn in

nourishing, like the German Jugendbewegung, the traditional songs, dances, and games.

"Some of the 'propaganda' of the contingents was naively entertaining. The Finns distributed travel literature in English, French, and German, though it was difficult to find a Finnish Scout who spoke any but his own language. The Glasgow contingent bade all welcome to their next year's exhibition, the West Riding adorned their gateway with wool, and Cambridge hung out a cap and gown. More subtle were the visiting-cards, presented to two American Scouts by their local chamber of commerce to give away, which bore on their reverse side a picture and the invitation to 'Winter at \_\_\_\_\_.'

"For the organization of the Jamboree the Dutch deserve a special tribute. Embarrassingly similar to English boys in face and identically clad—many of them wearing tartan scarves—the Dutch Scouts made the most favorable impression with their encampments, where every gateway represented some architectural design from their home locality, and where all their feeding was done on the patrol system with the 'cooks' wearing chefs' caps. Scouting has come to Holland comparatively recently, but the thoroughness and thoughtfulness with which the Jamboree was undertaken gave the British Scouts, at any rate, cause to think kindlier in future of Dutch courage. Certainly none who troubled to ask the Dutch Scouts why they wore on their breast the words 'St. John, chap. 17, verse 21' will forget their message, 'That they all may be one.'

"The true Scout," said 'B.P.' at the Jamboree, "is the one who makes the most friends." To have watched in the market-place of the Jamboree how boy approached boy, with so little shyness and so much sincerity, and how that one word 'Change!' could prelude a friendship, was as exciting an experience at the moment as it was unforgettable afterwards. 'Boys will be boys' is an attitude as mistaken as it is condescending, for boys will be men. And when they are men, in the parting words of the Chief Scout, 'If quarrels arise, some of you will be responsible either for war or for peace.'

## Moving Scout Camp Gains Popularity

STEADILY growing in popularity is the Boy Scouts' newest camping technique—the moving camp. As its name indicates, the moving camp combines a tour by auto, horseback, canoe or foot with regular camp craft. Last year 246 organized groups, averaging twenty-nine Scouts and three leaders per group, went camping on the move and covered 241,632 miles. This year there will be more moving camps and more mileage covered.

The trips are made under permit from the camping service of the Boy Scouts. Evidence must be given that the parties have adequate leadership, finances, camping and transportation equipment. Many are sightseeing expeditions, bound for na-

tional parks and far-off camping grounds. Others are treks to the wilderness, climbs up mountain peaks, cruises to distant ports. Whatever their destination, the moving Scout campers are concerned primarily not with traveling far but with traveling well and with putting into practice the lessons they have learned in scouting.

Among the summer's moving camps is that of fifty Scouts of Manchester, N. H., who are traveling to Sherbrooke, Canada, to attend a jamboree. The round trip is 432 miles and the boys are journeying by auto.

A dozen Scouts of Watertown, N. Y., are exploring the Fulton Chain Lakes by canoe; a week will be required for their voyage. Scouts of Queens Borough, New York City, are completing a ninety-mile hike along a historic trail in Pennsylvania, averaging fourteen miles a day. Philadelphia Scouts are following the Long Trail south of the Canadian border in Vermont.—*N. Y. Times*.

## Scouts Are Taught Skill in Swimming

**N**o activity of the Boy Scouts is more popular or more carefully planned than swimming. Scout leaders consider the sport a healthy recreation, a social asset, a builder of self-reliance and judgment and entirely safe if practiced with discretion and knowledge.

More than 20,000 Scouts are taught to swim each year, and thousands more become proficient enough in the water to earn merit badges for swimming and life-saving. When the Scout goes off to summer camp, he is immediately given a test of his swimming ability. Non-swimmers stay in shallow water, beginners (those who can swim fifty feet) practice in three to nine feet depths; swimmers (those who can swim 100 yards and demonstrate other ability) use deeper water; all are under watchful instruction and guard.

Before a Scout can attain the rank of Eagle he must pass the life-saving merit badge, one of the most difficult. This calls for ability to disrobe in deep water and swim 100 yards; to dive from the surface in six to eight feet of water and recover objects; to rescue persons with the head carry, cross-chest carry and hair carry or arm-lock carry.

The emphasis in rescue training is put on caution and safety for both rescued and rescuer. Boats and tow lines are used where possible.—*N. Y. Times*.

## Chief Scout

**A**t Vogelenzang in The Netherlands 28,000 Boy Scouts closed their world jamboree by marching before their founder and leader, Lord Baden-Powell. The man who back in 1908 gave the Boy Scout idea to the world is now 81. He told his fellow-Scouts: "Most of you will never see me again. I am an old man, in my eighty-first year, and

you are just beginning your lives. I want your lives to be successful. God bless you all!"

Though the world thinks of Baden-Powell chiefly as the founder of the Boy Scout movement, he stands high in the military annals of the British Empire. Service in India and Afghanistan was but a prelude to service in South Africa, where, when the Boer War broke out, Baden-Powell, a colonel, was in command at the little town of Mafeking. The Boers besieged the place for seven long months, but Baden-Powell successfully resisted until a relief column rescued him. In those months, when Mafeking was on everybody's lips, Baden-Powell was to be seen in a broad-brimmed, peaked hat. It has been perpetuated in the hat worn today by the Boy Scouts of all nations.

#### BOY SCOUT MEMBERSHIP FIGURES

	June, 1937	June, 1936
Scouts (All classes).....	758,770	707,309
Sea Scouts (Inc. Above)....	18,784	19,524
Scouters (net) .....	235,233	222,346
Cubs .....	84,056	60,125
Cubbers (net) .....	14,833	10,892
Grand Total (net).....	1,092,892	1,000,672
Grand Total (Inc. Dup.)....	1,132,340	1,037,429

A Boy Scout attending the recent National Jamboree in Washington, D. C., was asked by a citizen what he liked most about the nation's capital. "I like your rain," he replied instantly. "It's rained every day we've been here." The local citizen, startled, asked where he came from. "South Dakota," replied the Scout.

#### Beauty

(Continued from page 438)

must have the proper setting.

Too high heels cause trouble. Don't blame the shoe manufacturers. They give the women what they want. Many a family doctor traces a case of nerves, backache or headache to heels that throw the body out of balance and interfere with digestive processes.

Stockings are extremely sheer this season and lighter in color, too. That means that those little hairs must not be tolerated. They make a moire effect.

#### 'Growing-Up' Cosmetics

"I look too kiddish for my age." The girl who wrote this was 15 and about to graduate from high school. Her friends, a year or two older, seemed more mature. At first her family opposed a permanent wave, but end curls, provided she brushed her hair briskly every day, looked natural and framed her little face beautifully. Instead of "grownup" makeup, a natural looking lipstick, a

fluff of gossamer fine face powder and pale rose nail polish were just right for her. Now she is not ashamed of her straight hair, her shiny face, of her too childish looks. It pays to be tactful in helping to bridge over the gap between childhood and womanhood.

Jack: Who spilled the mustard on this waffle, dear?

Wife: Oh, Jack, how could you? This is lemon pie!

#### Girl Scout Notes

Some fifty local Girl Scouts took advantage of the swimming lessons in the Green River pool during the season just closed.

The summer badge projects were recently completed, the number of girls in the various groups being 10 in first aid; 8 in craftsmen, 8 in gardening, 3 in housekeeping, 2 in canning, 8 in cooking, 3 in swimming, 5 in hostess work, etc. Many of the groups will complete this fall work begun during the summer months.

Mistress: "Now, Ada, I want you to show me what you can do tonight. We have a few very special friends coming for a musical evening."

Cook: "Well, mum, I 'aven't done any singin' to speak of for years, but as you insists upon it, you can put me down for 'Th' 'Oly City.'"

#### SHE WAS DIFFERENT

The new maid was talking about her various relatives.

"Yes, mum," she said. "my sister and me ain't no more alike than if we wasn't us; and she's just as different as me, only the other way!"

#### Obituary - Mrs. T. B. Carnahan

Mrs. T. B. Carnahan, 83, died at the family home in Salt Lake City, on September 14th, after a lengthy illness. She was born at Sheakleyville, Pennsylvania, in 1853. Her husband was, for many years, an employe at our Cumberland properties, but, for the past twenty years, the family had been residents of Salt Lake City. Mr. Carnahan was also Cumberland's first postmaster.

Surviving are her husband, three daughters and one son, Mrs. G. S. Pitchford and Mrs. J. S. Salmon, Rock Springs, Mrs. S. R. Chatfield, of San Diego, California, and L. H. Carnahan, of San Antonio, Texas, in addition to several grandchildren and great grandchildren.

The sympathy of their many friends and acquaintances goes out to the bereaved.

Mrs. Carnahan took an active interest in the affairs of the Methodist Church, and as well in Gordon Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R.

# » » » Our Little Folks « « «

## I'd Like To Be A Kid Again

"I'd like to be a kid again, for just one summer's day,  
With Jim, my faithful pal again, we'd run away to play  
A-down the yellow orchard lane and by the river's brim,  
And bring a line and fish hook, too, but first we'd have a swim.

And somehow, I imagine, that the swim would wash away  
The rust and blood and canker and the many years' decay  
Of images and idols and dreams of long ago.  
And drench the world with star-drops in the way it used to glow.

And I'd watch the little ripples go swirling down to sea  
And speculate and marvel on the great man I would be;  
And wonder what the big world held . . . the world awaiting me . . .  
The world of silvery dream-dust . . . the world I couldn't see.

And then I wish the grimy shade of what I am today  
Could steal beside the dreaming boy and watch him as he lay,  
And see the velvet star shine in the clear, untailed eyes . . .  
The eyes that couldn't see the world . . . that only saw the skies."

*—Author unknown.*

## HELPING MOTHER

As soon as the small daughter shows an interest in making her bed, mother should take time to teach her the correct way. One on each side of the bed is the best way, then the little girl can copy each thing mother does and the result will be a smooth bed. Even if it is not smooth at first, admire it and encourage this bit of help and industry.

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## A PROBLEM

Mr. Smith, Mr. Jones and Mr. Thompson were next-door neighbors and one morning they met in the train on the way to business and were comparing notes as to the amount of snow in their gardens. It was winter. Now although they lived next to each other Mr. Smith proved conclusively that there was more snow in his garden than in either of the other two. Why was this?

Because Mr. Smith had the largest garden.

## WRITE RITE RIGHT

Write, we know, is written right  
When we see it written write.

But when we see it written rite  
We know it is not written right:  
For write to be written right,  
Must not be written rite or right.  
Nor yet must it be written wright,  
But write, for so it's written right.

## NOT WHAT SHE MEANT

A little girl overheard the doctor saying that her mother, who was ill, would not get really well until some warm weather came.

That night she began her prayers by saying: "Please, God, bless father and make it hot for mother."

Take any number consisting of three digits. Reverse and subtract the smaller. Reverse the answer and add. The answer is 1089. Try it a few times and see.

"Nancy, what became of the kitten you had?"

"Why, don't you know, Aunty?"

"I haven't heard a word, my dear. Was she poisoned?"

"No'm."

"Drowned?"

"No'm."

"Stolen?"

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Rock Springs

"No'm! She growed into a cat."

What a vast number of boys and girls are disappearing by the same process.

braska, where she spent the greater part of the summer for the benefit of her health.

Mrs. W. Johnson and son visited in Evanston recently.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Dupont have enjoyed a visit from Mrs. Dupont's parents, of New Mexico.

## News About All of Us

### Rock Springs

Mr. Richard Webster has returned from Cheyenne, where he attended a fraternal convention.

Mr. Jed Orme, Sr., has been confined to his home with illness for the past three weeks.

Mrs. Matt Perkovich is in Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, for the benefit of her health.

The Albin Fabreque family have returned from a motor trip to Green Lake.

Mr. George Lawson has returned to work after a week's illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burlech are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, born Tuesday, August 31.

The Ben Butler family have returned from a two months' visit in Los Angeles, California.

Miss Irma Rautiainen has returned from a visit with friends in Denver, Colorado.

Mrs. Harry Crofts and small daughter, Wilma Jean, are back from a visit in Southern California.

Mrs. Clarence Johnson is visiting relatives in the state of Washington.

Mr. Max Anselmi is a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. Haydn Williams spent Labor Day in Utah.

Mr. Donald Beckstead of No. 4 Mine has gone to Pasadena, California, where he will attend school the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sorbie have returned from a visit with relatives in Craig, Colorado.

Mr. Adam Medill and the R. J. Matson family motored to Jackson on Labor Day.

Mr. George Salyers is confined to his home with illness.

Mr. S. C. Harvey, formerly of Blazon, has accepted work here in No. 8 Mine.

Mr. Angus Hatt and family visited with relatives in Vernal, Utah.

### Reliance

Mrs. H. E. Buckles has returned to her home here after a vacation in Elko, Nevada.

Mrs. J. Case has returned to her home here after visiting the past month in Kansas, with relatives.

Mrs. Chas. Spence and children, of Salt Lake City, visited over Labor Day with relatives and old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Menghini and daughter, of Laramie, visited at the James Kelley home.

Sympathy is extended to the John Porenta family in the death of Mrs. Porenta, which occurred at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Canaday enjoyed a visit from Mr. Canaday's brother and son, of Kansas.

Mrs. R. Auld has returned to her home here from Ne-

### Superior

Betty Jo Smith and Mary Higgins of Rawlins recently visited with relatives in Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Galassi have moved to California where they expect to locate.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. VanValkenberg left this month for Olympia, Washington, where they expect to locate.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Law and daughters have left for Terre Haute, Indiana, to make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kenney and family have returned to Superior after spending the summer in Iowa and northern Wyoming.

Mrs. William McWilliams of Rock Springs was a recent visitor at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Edwards.

Mrs. George Hunter and son have returned from Lander where they visited relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Kochis and family of Kelso, Washington, are visiting at the home of Mrs. John Pecolar.

Mrs. Florence Sparks of Salt Lake City is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Faddis.

Mrs. William Hankins has just returned from Sheridan where she has been visiting her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Robinson have gone to Helper, Utah, where they expect to locate.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Piz are the parents of a daughter born at their home in Superior.

### Winton

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Botero are the proud parents of a baby daughter born at the hospital in Rock Springs.

The James Cuthbertson family visited with their son who is in a CCC camp near Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Dr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Wallace of Friend, Nebraska, have been visiting at the home of Mr. W. H. Wallace's parents here. Glenroy Wallace returned to Nebraska with them where he will enter the University at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown visited with friends at Pocatello, Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Kobler are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby daughter, born at the hospital in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cardwell of Oakland, California, visited at the R. A. Dodds and Thos. Dodds homes here.

Miss Ruth Hicks has left for Seattle, Wash., where she will enter college.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Slaughter of Anaconda, Montana, visited with friends in Winton.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Madsen spent the Labor Day holidays visiting with friends in Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hittle of Boulder, Wyoming, visited at the home of Robert McDonald.

A baby daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Franch on Sept. 9, 1937.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brimley have moved into the house recently vacated by the Clyde Daniels family.

The Benson family and George Mars and family attended

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ruiz are the parents of a baby son born at their home on September 9, 1937.

## Hanna

Mr. John Milliken, Sr., who recently underwent an operation in Denver, is convalescing at home.

Mrs. John White, Sr., had as her guest for a few weeks, Mrs. Thos. Wakeley, of Denver. Mrs. Wakeley lived in Hanna many years ago.

Mrs. F. E. Ford returned from Kenilworth, Utah, where she visited relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. McClelland were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones on their return to Superior from Denver.

Mrs. Mary Tennant spent several weeks in Hanna from her ranch out north, to be with her son, Jim Tennant, who underwent an operation at the Hanna Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Cardwell, of Berkeley, California, stopped off en route to the Hank Cardwell ranch, to visit friends and relatives in Hanna.

Miss Agnes Amoss was honored at a dessert bridge surprise shower at the Community Hall by the Misses Hinek, Margaret Buehler and Dorothy Benedict as hostesses. Miss Amoss will shortly become the bride of Mr. Dan Leader, of Laramie.

Miss Margaret Buehler left for Bloomington, Illinois, where she will enter her senior year at Wesleyan College.

Miss Maxine Peterson entertained at a party in honor of Misses Corinne McCall, Marian Stewart and Beth Lee, who are soon leaving for college.

Miss Nancy Meekin returned from Reliance, where she visited her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. P. Halasey.

Mrs. Abe Warburton has as her guest her sister, Miss Isabel O'Malley of Seattle, Washington.

Albert Molyneux left for Kansas City, where he will enroll in the National Radio School of Television.

A miscellaneous shower was given for Miss Clara Lemoinne by the Pythian Sisters at the Community Hall. Miss Lemoinne will become the bride of Mr. Fred Knifer of Casper.

The Pythian Sisters will sponsor a reception for the school teachers at the gymnasium on Friday, September 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mellor had as their guests for a few weeks Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. John Cox, Jr., and Mrs. Thos. Logan and daughter, of Hillrose, Colorado.



L. N. Sawyer and wife of Meadville, Pennsylvania, are visiting friends in this vicinity. He is a member of the Old Timers Association and now on the retired list of the Water Company (Southern Wyoming Utilities Company) after nearly forty years service.

Jack Sharer, son of Mine Superintendent Sharer at Hanna, will attend Kemper Military Academy at Boonville, Missouri. His parents accompanied him there.

James Morgan, Jr., of Cheyenne (formerly of our Eu-

gineering force here) was recently married to Miss Mabel Gorman of Casper. Congratulations, "Jum."

Jim McClelland, of the Superior staff, is out of the Denver Hospital after a long siege and is at work temporarily in the Chief Engineer's Office, Rock Springs.

Dr. T. H. Roe, Assistant Company Surgeon here, accompanied by his wife, visited many North Pacific Coast points prior to sailing for Alaska.

Arvo Mackey, Junior Clerk in the Auditor's office, early in September joined the noble army of benedicti. His bride was Miss Viola Pastor (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Pastor), a graduate of the local High School Class of '35. Their honeymoon was spent in Salt Lake City.

Ed Prieshoff (Auditor's Office) and wife spent a two weeks' vacation at San Antonio, Ft. Worth and Dallas, Texas, and report a delightful trip.

C. H. Williamson, Traveling Auditor, wife and children visited friends and relatives at Omaha and other points.

E. R. Jefferis, wife and son, motored from Detroit to Montreal and admired the beautiful scenery of Ontario and Quebec with their fine metropolitan cities, good roads, etc.

"I've an invention at last that will mean a fortune!"

"What is it this time?"

"Why, it's an extra key for a typewriter. When you don't know how to spell a word you hit that key, and it makes a blur that might be an 'e,' an 'a' or almost anything else you like."

### NEW STYLE LULLABY

Hush-a-bye baby, pretty one sleep  
Daddy's gone golfing to win the club sweep.  
If he plays nicely—I hope that he will—  
Mother will show him her dressmaker's bill.

Hush-a-bye baby, safe in your cot  
Daddy's come home and his temper is hot;  
Cuddle down closer, baby of mine,  
Daddy went round in a hundred and nine.

Any plan, whether proposed by Stalin or Townsend, that promises to rob the thrifty is "interesting" to the have-nothings and know-nothings.—From "Through the Meshes."

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